

## Mr Wilson offers prospect of cheaper food and mortgages

Prime Minister yesterday offered the prospect of lower mortgages, cheaper food and better prices if world price trends continue on their course. He told a union conference at pool there was a ray of hope that world prices would steady or fall slightly. Any price rises would be passed on to the shopper as a pensioner. The Government also aimed to reduce mortgages below the 11 per cent level, Mr Wilson said. But he made clear that he would urge the unions to apply voluntary wage restraints.

## Government want pay restraint in return

Mr Wilson yesterday promised to take action on prices if the unions agreed to a "contract" with the Government. He said the Government would be able to promise wage restraints in return for the unions to accept a restraint on their prices. The Government also aimed to reduce mortgages below the 11 per cent level, Mr Wilson said. But he made clear that he would urge the unions to apply voluntary wage restraints.

## Mr Heath says Labour putting EEC at risk

Mr Heath said yesterday that the Labour Party's policy of renegotiating Britain out of the EEC was putting the Community at risk. He said the Labour Party's policy was "a recipe for disaster" and that it would lead to the end of the EEC.

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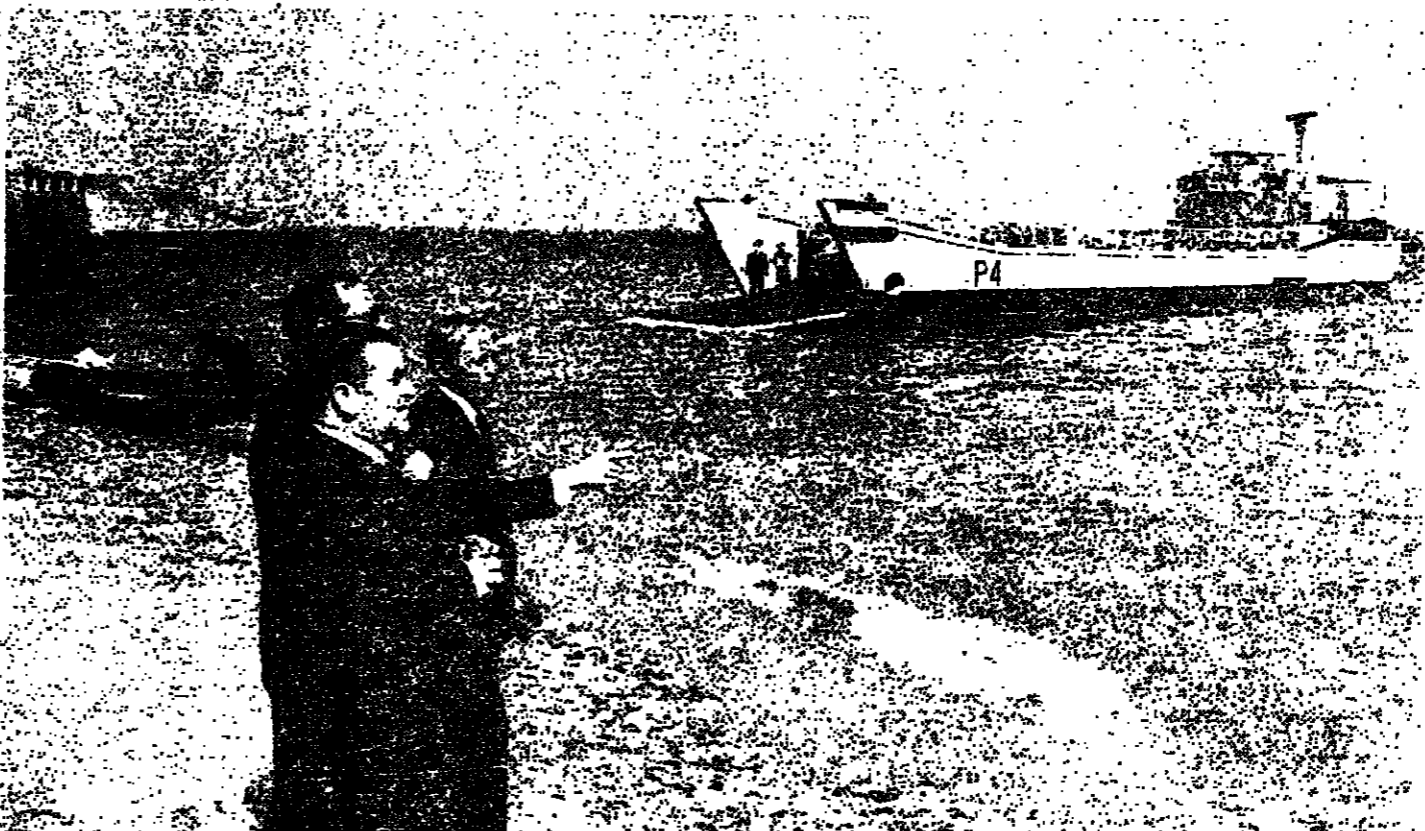
## BP makes another big discovery of oil in the North Sea

BP has made another big discovery of oil in the North Sea, this time in the 16/28 and the adjoining block 16/27, held by the Phillips group which is sharing half the cost of the work.

The continuing discoveries will renew speculation in the industry that the Government's latest estimates of 150 million tons of oil a year from United Kingdom offshore waters err on the side of caution.

BP is expected to make two more announcements soon about the results of its drilling. A semi-submersible rig, Sedco 703, began drilling on block 211/12, north-east of Shetland, just before the Sea Quest, and is thought to be close to finishing the well.

Shell Esso said yesterday that it had plugged and abandoned the well on block 211/16, to the north-east of Shetland. The Sedco 700 rig was being moved to block 211/13, the most northerly location yet drilled by the group.



D-Day plus 30 years: Mr John Grimward, 1st Battalion, the Gordon Highlanders, part of the 51st Highland Division (pointing), and Mr Graham Rogers, 223rd Field Ambulance (foreground) watching at Arronanches as a Royal Navy landing craft approached.

Thousands of allied war veterans remembered the anniversary in towns and villages along the Normandy coast. General Omar Bradley, the American who commanded the First Army at the landings, laid a wreath at the British cemetery at Ranville.

The papers belonged to M Pierre Vienot, former French Provisional Government Ambassador to Britain. They described how Sir Winston Churchill, on D-Day called Sir Winston Churchill a "gangster".

The British Government has been asked to comment on the complaint, and The Sunday Times, through Mr Harold Evans, its editor, will then be asked to make observations on the Government's reply.

## Passengers killed in bus crash

A reporter was killed and the crew of 20 passengers in a bus were trapped minutes yesterday after it crashed through railings near the Watergate cover-up.

## Price of eggs will rise

Prices in most shops will rise by 5p to 6p a dozen next week, according to a spokesman for the Egg Marketing Board.

## Casualties down

The number of road accidents in Great Britain fell to a record low in March when the speed limit was in force, with 26,300 in the month, a drop of 10 per cent on the same month last year.

## French minister to visit London soon

M Jean Sauvagnargues, the French Foreign Minister, is expected to come to London soon for talks with Mr Callaghan, the European Community.

## Mr Nixon is accused of conspiracy by Grand Jury

President Nixon has been formally and unanimously accused by a federal grand jury of being a "co-conspirator" in the Watergate cover-up.

## Gen Amin summons British envoy to press conference

President Amin has summoned the British Ambassador to a press conference in Kampala to announce "drastic steps" because of "anti-Ugandan propaganda" from Britain.

## Reward offer by son of kidnapped peer

Lord Suirdele, son and heir of Lord and Lady Donoughmore, who were kidnapped from outside their home in Clommel, Co Tipperary, on Tuesday night, yesterday offered a substantial reward for any information about them, but police efforts, including raids on the homes of Provisional IRA supporters, provided no clue to their whereabouts.

## Arab hijackers jailed by Dutch court

Five-year prison sentences have been passed on two Palestinian terrorists who hijacked a British Airways VC10 bound for Beirut on London on March 3 and set it on fire at Amsterdam airport after allowing the 92 passengers and 10 crew to get free.

## The rest of the news

Price sisters: Security clamp shrouds outcome of Brockway group's round of talks. Refinery strike: Scottish fuel flows again as arbitration is agreed.

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HOME NEWS

Security clamp shrouds outcome of Brockway group's talks with Price girls and Mr Jenkins

By Christopher Walker

Negotiations about the future of the Price sisters remained unresolved last night after a series of meetings, including a visit by politicians to the hospital wing of Brixton prison.

The group was driven to the prison in an official Home Office car and spent 40 minutes talking to the two girls, who have been taking nothing but water for the last 19 days.

Afterwards, Lord Brockway said he was more hopeful that a solution could be found, but gave no indication of how. It is thought that he tried to persuade the sisters to abandon their fast in exchange for being given a definite but officially secret date for a transfer to Ulster jails.

After the prison meeting the three men were driven back to the Home Office for talks with Mr Jenkins, Home Secretary. A security clamp has been imposed on all information

about the negotiations and last night Lord Brockway refused to confirm even that he had returned again to the Home Office.

Speaking from his London home he said: "I am not prepared to say anything at all about what has gone on today. At this moment even one involuntary word could be damaging. He refused to disclose what the next moves would be, although it is assumed that he has not yet given up his mission as a go-between.

Privately, senior government officials are seriously concerned about the violent repercussions that might follow the death of the Price sisters, but feel that at present it is impossible to make any concessions.

Another hunger striker, Francis Savage, is in a critical condition in Parkhurst prison, according to relatives. He was visited yesterday by his wife and his mother, who flew over from her home in Co Mayo. An official Home Office statement said he remained "in a weak condition".

The health of the two other Provisional IRA hunger strikers remains unchanged. In Wormwood Scrubs Gerard Kelly, who cooperated with attempts to force-feed him on Wednesday, yesterday took no food and was given only water.

The emotional reaction to the death of Michael Gaughan, the



Lord Brockway leaving Brixton prison yesterday.

Provisional IRA member who died in Parkhurst on Monday, will be interred tonight where his body is brought to London.

Sympathizers have made elaborate arrangements for a procession through Kilburn to a church where his body will "lie in state" until being transferred for a full republican burial in Ireland.

On the Isle of Wight yesterday an inquest into Mr Gaughan's death was adjourned after five and a half minutes for three

weeks. Immediately afterwards a second post-mortem examination was carried out by Professor Keith Mait, a London doctor, nominated by members of the Gaughan family.

Relatives and supporters of the Provisionals say that Mr Gaughan died as a result of his stomach being ruptured by a tube during force-feeding.

Mr Brendan Magill, a spokesman for the Provisional Sinn Fein, said yesterday that the people of the Isle of Wight need not fear reprisals.

Speaking outside Ryde Town Hall after the inquest had been adjourned, he said: "I am not a spokesman for the IRA but they have never acted out of revenge."

Cabinet protection: A small squad of marksmen has been formed by Scotland Yard to protect permanently all the 21 members of the Cabinet (Clive Borrell writes). The move follows constant threats and rumours that severe reprisals will be taken if the Price sisters die. Normally only the Prime Minister, the Foreign Secretary and the Home Secretary have a permanent police bodyguard.

All the members of the squad, numbering about 30, are volunteers; many come from the special patrol group, which is frequently assigned to protection duties in London.

Man in UDA case is jailed for 10 years

A 10-year jail sentence was imposed in the High Court in Glasgow yesterday on Malcolm Nicol, aged 38, alleged to have been a senior officer in a Glasgow branch of the Ulster Defence Association, when he appeared in an explosives trial with four other men.

He had changed his plea during the trial and admitted illegally possessing 48 sticks of explosives and 52 detonators. He was also charged with possession of 303 rounds of ammunition at his home at Stevenson Street, Calton, Glasgow.

Sentences of seven years each were imposed on George Collingwood, aged 42, of Glasgow Place, Easterhouse, Glasgow; Alexander Scott, aged 27, of Monkland View Crescent, Bargeddie, near Glasgow; and Samuel Tyrre, aged 25, formerly of Benview Avenue, Belfast.

The three were unanimously found guilty by the jury of having seven sticks of explosive and five rounds of ammunition in a van on March 29 with intent to endanger life or cause serious injury to property.

Collingwood, aged 21, of Barlanark Road, Glasgow, was sentenced to six years. He had changed his plea during the trial, admitting the theft of a car and taking part in an armed robbery on a sub-post office at Mount Vernon, Glasgow, escaping with £995 after assaulting and threatening employees.

When the trial opened on Monday before Lord Avonside, all five accused were charged with conspiracy to further the purposes of the Ulster Defence Association or some other unknown association by obtaining firearms, ammunition, explosives and money.

That charge was dropped on Wednesday when Lord Avonside accepted legal submission from the defence counsel. Counsel for Mr Nicol and Mr Campbell then indicated changes of plea in relation to lesser charges and the judge directed that they would be dealt with at the conclusion of the trial yesterday.

Sentencing Mr Nicol, the judge said: "I appreciate that you hold strong convictions and beliefs but these cannot, in any way, excuse the crime committed against the law of Scotland."

He said the maximum penalty on the explosives charge was 20 years, but he took into account that Mr Nicol had pleaded guilty, had assisted the police in their inquiry and had at no time created any difficulty.

Scots fuel flows as arbitration is agreed

From Ronald Fairfax

Fuel started to flow again to industry and garages throughout Scotland yesterday when both sides agreed to go to arbitration over the 13-day unofficial strike by process workers at the BP Grangemouth refinery. The men will vote today on a recommendation by the strike leaders to accept an offer of a £540-a-year shift allowance.

Immediately the news was announced after talks lasting several hours more than a hundred road tankers began taking supplies to hospitals, industry and centres. Soon afterwards a further 250 tankers were on their way to petrol-starved areas as picketing at BP distribution terminals ended.

The talks yesterday were before a conciliation officer of the Department of Employment. The men have been demanding a rise in their shift allowance from £342 to £600, representing a 26 per cent differential between the allowance

and their basic pay. The company's offer represents a 23.1 per cent differential. The agreement with the Transport and General Workers' Union lasts until September, 1975. The remaining differences and the whole question of relationships between basic pay and shift work will go to arbitration.

BP said it would be between 48 and 98 hours before all its customers had some fuel stocks. The tankers were concentrating first on supplying fuel for essential uses, including continuous-process industry and public transport garages. It might take up to a fortnight before stocks at all BP and Shell stations, which supply more than two fifths of petroleum products in Scotland, are back to normal.

Travellers at Aberdeen, confined to harbour for lack of fuel, immediately began booking when the agreement was announced. Government restrictions limiting service at filling stations in Scotland to priority users between 7 am and 10 am may stay until the weekend.

Jack Jones calls for moderation over pay

By Raymond Perman

Mr Jack Jones, general secretary of the Transport General Workers' Union, made a strong plea yesterday to his union executive to follow Phase Three. He said: "We are not and should not be the effects of our actions."

The union is the largest in Britain and now has 1,800,000 members. Its demands for pay and inflation have a crucial effect on the round of annual wage negotiations.

Mr Jones has made it clear the union must maintain its power. He believes next round of wage negotiations should aim at maintaining standards and securing improvements in conditions, but shorter working hours flexible arrangements for workers rather than any real rise in the wages.

He told the executive distinctive trade union objectives must be of our priority, and this is what is stressed in the time from time to time.

But it is essential to underline the point that trade unionists and activists. We cannot and must not ignore the effects of our actions on others. Respectively determined actions and policies is a proper base for unity movement."

Mr Jones disagreed yesterday with the view of the TUC that wages are a major cause of inflation. He said that the real cause of inflation was outside wages and the accepted by the Labour Government and appeared in discussions the TUC had the last government, that accepted by it as well.

The present government in a difficult economic position due to the bungling of the previous Administration, no in taking Britain into the European Community. The present government has a range of some reduction in prices.

The TGWU would be resigning its opposition to the continuing membership of EEC with a motion for the congress in September. It also is proposing further increases.

Most of republic's aristocracy hold their allegiance to Ireland

Anglo-Irish gentry may be 'soft' IRA targets

From a Staff Reporter

Just outside the wrought iron gates of Lord Donoughmore's elegant grey stone mansion at Knocklofty is a seventeenth-century bridge over the Suir, a river which runs shallow through a valley in the Tipperary hills. It is one of those narrow, four-arched bridges that can be found in many rural parts of the Home Counties. But on the road at its apex someone has daubed, in white paint, an 8ft high slogan: "Brits out," it says, and the Donoughmore family must have realized that there was more than an even chance that it was meant for them.

Lord and Lady Donoughmore, who were kidnapped on Tuesday night, were popular enough around Clonmel, the nearest town, and never walked in fear of their lives. Nor did Sir Alfred Beit, another former British MP, when the IRA turned up at his ornate hall at Blessington in Co Wicklow and

stripped 19 Old Masters off the walls. But after two remarkably similar attacks this year, the Anglo-Irish gentry in the republic are being eyed by themselves potentially "soft" targets for republicans who may believe they represent the remnants of English rule in Ireland.

The Dublin Government, of course, realises that they cannot be protected because there are just too many of them. The edition of Burke's *Irish Family Records* which is due to appear next year contains the lineage of 700 extant families of social consequence. There are at least 40 peers living in Ireland, some in considerably opulent circumstances, although none could conceivably be regarded as serious political enemies by the IRA. Twenty-five of them have seats in the House of Lords and 29 of them are Protestants, but at least 17 can prove their ancestry back to the days of the Normans and old Irish.

Ireland's aristocracy are a largely forgotten breed, their names usually achieving notoriety only in the pages of the stately homes tourist guide, although their lineage occasionally stretches back not just to the early history but to Ireland's dark ages. Lord Inchiquin, for example, is the senior representative of the line of Brian Boru, the ancient high king of Ireland in the eleventh century.

More than half of the 700 families started in Ireland before the days of the plantations and of Henry VIII's and Bloody Mary's political incursions. Those that had a landlord's powers lost them in 1903 when the Conservative George Wyndham allowed the state to acquire tenants' lands and then to sell them to the tenants themselves by a primitive kind of hire-purchase arrangement.

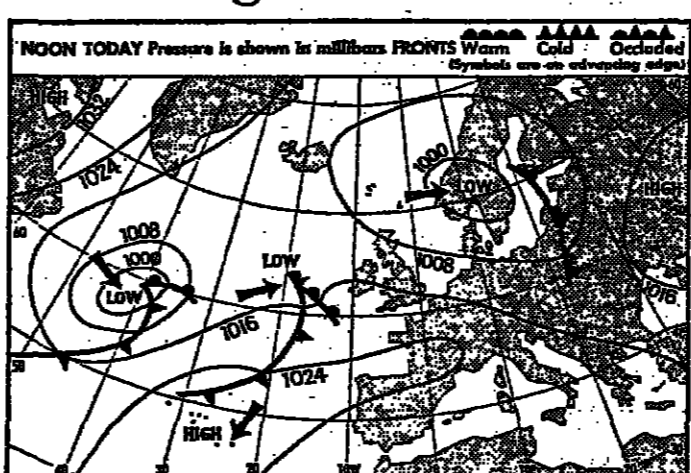
One of the men who are helping to build up the new Wyndham believes that most of the families hold their allegiance to Ireland rather than England. "There is no earthly reason why you should not have a title from one country and

hold a perfectly good allegiance to another," he says. "I can think of an Englishman with a Spanish title but he is very English none the less."

"This kidnapping is a very sad thing. The fact that a family has a title does not necessarily mean that it has rendered particular service to the Crown. The Dukes of Leinster did not support the Government all that well—they were against the English in the eighteenth century—but they were given their title because they were the leading family in that part of Ireland."

More than half the Anglo-Irish aristocracy probably speak with Irish accents—Lord Walter Fitzgerald, the younger son of the Duke of Leinster, who died in the 1920s, was renowned for speaking with a strong brogue—although many of them still retain the southern English pronunciation from their days at British public schools. Eton, Harrow and Ampleforth seem to be the most popular.

Weather forecast and recordings



Today Sun rises: 4.45 am; Sun sets: 9.14 pm; Moon rises: 6.56 am; Moon sets: 11.7 pm; Last Quarter: June 13; Lighting up: 9.44 pm to 4.15 am; High water: London Bridge, 4.10 am, 6.9m (22.6ft); 4.21 pm, 6.8m (22.4ft); Lowest water: 9.34 am, 12.0m (39.5ft); 9.50 pm, 12.2m (40.1ft); Dover, 1.10 am, 6.2m (20.2ft); 1.24 pm, 6.3m (20.8ft); Hull, 6.15 am, 6.3m (20.8ft); 6.6m (21.5ft); Liverpool, 1.17 am, 8.4m (27.6ft); 1.40 pm, 7.5m (24.6ft).

An unstable NW airstream covers the British Isles.

Area forecasts: London, SE and central S England, East Angles, Midlands: Sunny periods, isolated showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 16°C (61°F).

Channel Islands, SW England, S Wales: Sunny periods, isolated showers gradually dying out; wind W, moderate; max temp 15°C (59°F).

E, NW and central N England, N Wales, Lake District: Bright periods, occasional showers; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 14°C (57°F).

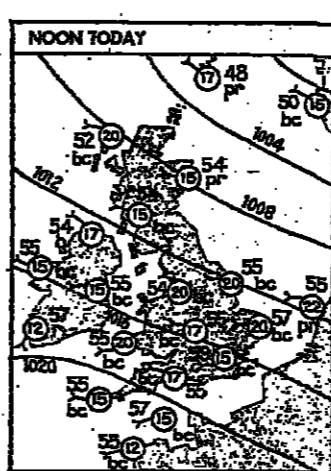
Isle of Man, NE England, Borders, SW Scotland, Glasgow, N Ireland: Bright periods, occasional showers; wind W, moderate or fresh; max temp 13°C (55°F).

Edinburgh, E and NW Scotland, Aberdeen, central Highlands, Moray Firth, Argyll: Bright periods, showers; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 12°C (54°F).

Cairnness, Orkney, Shetland: Bright periods, showers; wind NW moderate or fresh; max temp 9°C (48°F).

Outlook for tomorrow and Sunday: Showers, sunny periods, rather cool.

Pollen count: The pollen count in London at 10 am yesterday was 21, which is low.



Yesterday London: Temp: max, 7 am to 7 pm, 17°C (63°F); min, 7 pm to 7 am, 10°C (50°F); Humid, 7 pm, 45 per cent; Rain, 24 hr to 7 pm, 0.01 in. Sun, 24 hr to 7 pm, 10.2 hr. Bar, mean sea level, 7 pm, 1,032.2 millibars, rising.

At the resorts 24 hours to 6 pm June 6

Table with columns for location, sun, rain, wind, and temperature. Locations include E Coast, S Coast, and W Coast.

Table titled 'WEATHER REPORTS YESTERDAY MIDDAY' showing weather conditions for various cities like Aberdeen, Belfast, Birmingham, etc.

Up to five hours more for car ferry trip

A combination of circumstances has obliged Southern Ferries, part of the P & O Group, to reschedule all summer sailings of its new car ferry, the Panther. Trips between Southampton and San Sebastian, Spain, will take up to five hours longer.

The company said yesterday that it had found the ship unable to maintain its scheduled summer services for three reasons: Spain had introduced double summer time without warning because of the energy crisis; fuel economies made reduced engine speeds necessary; the Panther's engines were not working with expected efficiency.

Passengers had been at four hours late and officers had protested they were constantly keeping. It was decided to reduce a schedule that could be maintained.

Plans for the Panther 4,400-ton vessel, which cost 200 cars, to make two Southampton-Le Havre trips have been abandoned on crossing a wee be made.

Advertisement for 'LE FESTIVAL DU CHAMPAGNE' at the 'Au Restaurant International le menu gastronomique de la haute cuisine française avec les spécialités régionales de la Champagne'. Includes details about champagne brands like Moët & Chandon and a list of reservations.

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CHELTEHAM AND GLOUCESTER BUILDING SOCIETY



### Loomy prospect for using expansion, architect predicts

Young Reporter  
 A gloomy picture of the situation in Britain was painted by Mr James Chapman, chairman of the British Architects, at the Royal Institution's spring congress yesterday.

Chapman said the average new house in 1973 was built with an 11 per cent rate, the weekly rate on 80 per cent of the cost borrowed over 25 could be £21.

He said that mortgage rates would be expected to rise to 15 per cent by the end of the year, which would mean a house costing £10,000 would cost £12,000 to build.

He said that the average cost of a three-bedroom house in 1973 was £10,855, including site and development costs, plus interest of £450.

He said that it was evident that the economic rental for a house was about £25 a summing an increase in industrial wages to £45 in 1974, a rental of one-third of income would be £15 a week. "Fair" rents were about half that and under present legislation additional allowances could be claimed. (The Government indicated this week that it proposed to abolish the fair rent system, which means that average council rents are likely to fall.)

"The gap between rents and mortgages and the ability to pay has now stretched to an extent that must inhibit all new building," Mr Chapman said. "Meanwhile the slum clearance programme moves slowly."

In 1971 there were 1,200,000 houses classed as unfit for habitation. The number classed as unfit was 65,000, with a further 26,000 in the first three months of 1973. We are risking massive social discontent in the cities with a further risk of a flash-over into violence."

The building of new houses had become expensive, and rent subsidies and mortgage subsidies were becoming beyond the capability of any government, he suggested. That was likely to lead to the perpetuation of the present, with the Housing Corporation from investment in "green field estates". Private housing was also likely to be reduced.

### Mix-up at a funeral 'due to lack of care'

From Our Correspondent Bradford  
 A hospital mix-up that led to a body being buried in the wrong grave was due to human error and carelessness, it was stated yesterday after an inquiry into the mistake.

The mix-up at Brierley Hall Hospital, Bradford, was discovered after the body of Mr Frank Bradley, aged 79, of Knowsley Street, Bradford, had been placed in the grave at the funeral of Mr Len Metcalf, aged 87, of Walton Lane, Bradford, who had died at the hospital, three days earlier.

Mr Fred Jones, district administrator for the local health authority, said the findings of the inquiry were that there was blame on the part of an employee at the hospital or on the part of an employee of an undertaker.

"The system as a whole is extremely adequate one," he said.

He said a report of the inquiry with recommendations would be made to the Bradford area health authority. It was not suggested that anyone at the hospital should be dismissed.



The Duke of Kent talking to pensioners at the Founder's Day parade at the Royal Hospital, Chelsea, yesterday.

### Attacks on smoking hypocritical, union told

People who regarded tobacco workers as "purveyors of death" were hypocritical and inconsistent, according to Mr A. Betts, president of the Tobacco Workers' Union. In a speech read on his behalf at the union's conference at Whitley Bay, Northumberland, yesterday, Mr Betts accused the Government of hypocrisy for warning people not to smoke while welcoming more than £1,000m a year in tobacco duty.

Mr Betts missed the conference yesterday because he was taken to hospital on Wednesday night when he broke his leg while living at a dance.

In the speech read for him Mr Betts said: "I have no hesitation in saying 'hands off the tobacco industry'. Smoking in moderation provides pleasure and stimulus to millions.

If tobacco workers were going to be maligned, their critics should also attack engineers and foundrymen who made armaments, the brewing industry whose products could lead to alcoholism, the pharmaceutical industry whose drugs could produce tragic addiction, and the automotive industry whose cars killed hundreds of people every year.

"It is this inconsistency which I find hypocritical. We are not more responsible for the excessive use of our products by individuals than the workers in any of the other industries. I have mentioned."

### Brass band performances for the Proms

Brass bands will be featured for the first time in this year's BBC Promenade Concerts, which start at the Albert Hall on July 19. Two leading Yorkshire bands, the Black Dyke Mills and the Grimethorpe Colliery, will be playing. Mr Robert Ponsonby, the new controller of music at the BBC, announced yesterday. They will give half of the concert on August 3. The repertoire will be Elgar's *Severn Suite*, the *Grimethorpe Aria* by Birtwistle, *A Moorside Suite* by Holst, and Grainger's "I'm 17 come Sunday".

Mr Ponsonby said: "Brass bands are a Yorkshire tradition and much serious and good music has been written for them. The second half of the concert will feature more music by Grainger and end with Gilbert and Sullivan's *Trial by Jury*."

Sir Charles Groves will be conducting the last night of the Proms this year for the first time. He will present an evening of all-British music, including "Rule Britannia", "Jerusalem" and "Land of Hope and Glory".

Mr Ponsonby said there would be 55 concerts, featuring 218 works in the Promenade programme, comprising 100 hours of music. A quarter of the works would be British. BBC radio would transmit 55 live broadcasts and BBC television would show eight concerts, two of them live.

By the end of the season an estimated 150 million listeners and viewers would have been attracted, including 50 million overseas listeners.

The Proms, page 11

### Open-plan schools

Mr Cameron  
 Educational  
 A danger that local authorities may build "ordinary" schools, they are cheap, rather than use them as education, it is stated in a report of the National Union of Teachers today.

The report insists that local authorities must consider only the arguments when whether to build open-plan schools must not be swayed by the saving in building costs, based on a survey of 100 schools, it says. It shows that almost all local authorities in the country are either open or semi-open plan schools or are to build some, but a half of them have consulted their teachers about the idea.

Mr Gordon Scotney, chairman of the NUT's primary advisory committee, said that any authority that tried to cut financial corners on school building would live to regret it. He knew of one so-called open-plan school designed like a drill hall, with a small block in the centre containing the caretaker's room and the lavatories. Teachers were horrified and the design was scrapped, but it was an example of what could happen if teachers were not consulted before a building went up.

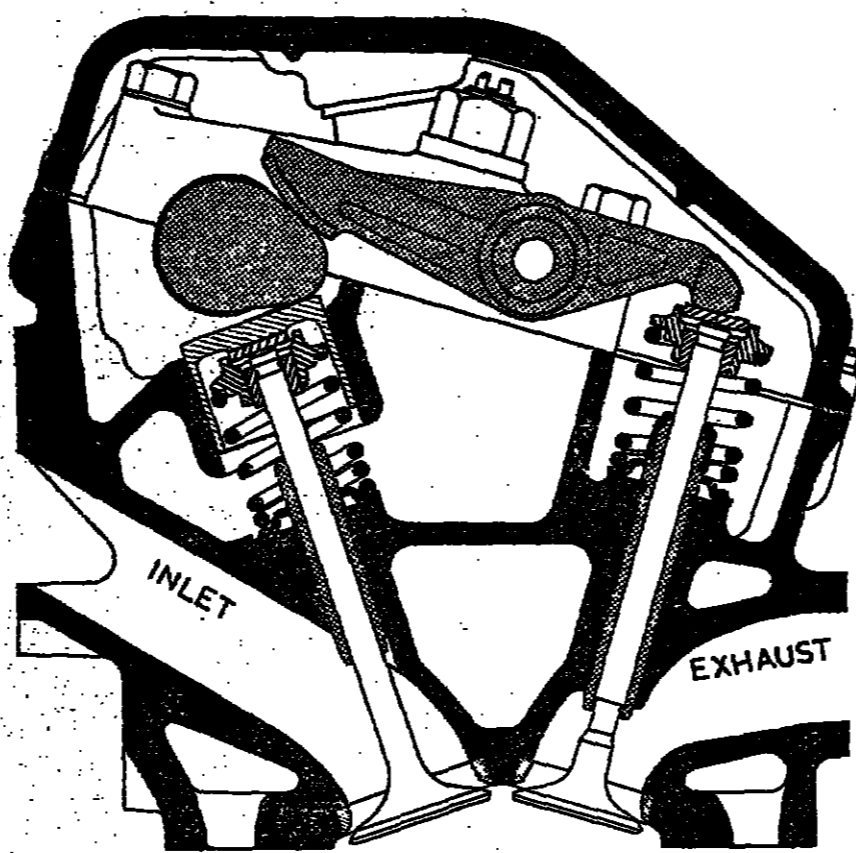
Mr Britton said that to some extent open planning was an act of faith because its full effects would not be known until the children were grown up. He denied that children were being used as guinea pigs, saying that there had been strong pressure from teachers to try the new building method. This was because they found the traditional classroom too limited.

Open planning is a special reference to Primary Schools, National Union of Teachers, Hamilton House, Mableton Place, London, WC1 5DP.

### Interpol aid sought

Detectives hunting the killer of Mrs Viktoriya Engender, an elderly masseuse of Over Street, Brighton, yesterday asked Interpol to help in tracing her relatives in Yugoslavia and Hungary.

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noisy, fussy and temperamental. And these problems still show themselves in many of the expensive twin-camshaft high performance saloon cars that also use them.

The Triumph Dolomite Sprint is a unique exception.

Triumph engineering has simplified both engine and valve mechanisms so as to avoid the complicated twin-camshaft configuration hitherto essential to sixteen-valve engines.

So that whilst the Sprint 1998 cc engine delivers a maximum 127 bhp (a power increase of more than 30% over the basic unit) it is still a compact and easy-to-maintain engine offering remarkable flexibility.

Performance with economy is the result; exactly what's needed in today's motoring climate.

And the Design Council Award more than underlines our point.



### Dolomite Sprint

See the 1974 Award-winning Triumph Dolomite Sprint cylinder head at the Design Centre, Haymarket, London W1 till June 22nd. And see the complete Triumph Dolomite Sprint at your nearest Triumph Dealer. Rover Triumph, British Leyland UK Limited, Coventry. Phone: 0203-755111.

### Triumph



### Children who sat two sets of exams show benefit

Kevin  
 Educational  
 As has been shown on a survey of 100 schools, children who sat two sets of examinations before the sixth form entered General Certificate of Education (GCE) or CSE at O level, or CSE at the top grade, were more likely to be successful than those who sat only one set of examinations.

The survey, carried out by the Educational Research Council, the sponsored body that sets the curriculum, also looked at the extra cost of examination fees.

Mr Fry says the extra pass might make all the difference by bringing the pupil up to the entry requirements for a particular educational course or career.

What it may mean, however, is that your child could obtain more passes by taking two exams in the same subject. Where local authorities are unwilling to pay for a double entry, the survey suggests that parents should consider paying the extra fees themselves.

### Head attacks 'fever' of experiments

The byways of education are littered with abandoned experiments, Mr Alex Russell, retiring president of the Educational Institute of Scotland, said at the institute's annual meeting in Stirling yesterday.

"Over the last 10 years, the educational world has been in a ferment of change, a fever still persisting," he said. "The word 'experiment' has been the most abused in the educational language."

"All who desire to escape the challenge of the traditional—that is, need for class control, pupil and teacher self-discipline, and limited objectives—capable of assessment—need only cry 'experiment' to justify any new venture."

Mr Russell, who is Headmaster of Stately Green High School, Paisley, Renfrewshire, said that French in the primary school had come and gone and science struggled to survive. History and geography had disappeared under the umbrella of environmental studies.

"School cruises, despite their increasing financial and social pressures upon parents and despite disruption of school organization continue in favour, even though the pupils have not been provided with similar opportunities to gain knowledge of other parts of their own country," he said.

### Form courses cancelled

Mr Cohen  
 Educational  
 Technical Education set up by the Government in response to the Education Act of 1944, is about to be replaced by a system of standard courses in which colleges can offer their own teaching programmes.

Education colleges at their own expense will have to provide the first 300 courses leading to National Awards. The council will relieve colleges of their task and will standardize syllabuses for 1,250,000 students in all.

The first courses to start next year will be in the areas of science, history, and technical education. Mr Cohen said at a conference of Colleges of Further and Higher Education, London, yesterday, that the new system would be introduced by the end of the year.

### Active theft

A live wire containing a plutonium radiation source has been stolen from the physics laboratory at Hill House, London.



# "So far as we are concerned, three years as an Army Officer can equal three years at university."

*D. T. Tully*  
Chairman, Allied Breweries Ltd.

*Barclay*  
Chairman, Barclays Bank Ltd.

*Max Pitt*  
Chairman, Newsweek Newspapers Ltd.

*John D. Smith*  
Chairman, Bopstar Packaging Ltd.

*R. J. Jones*  
Chairman, British American Tobacco Company Ltd.

*Kenneth Robinson*  
Managing Director, Personnel, Social & Regional Policy, British Steel Corporation.

*Spidal*  
Personnel Manager, Citicall-Hope Ltd.

*William Lee*  
Chairman, Ford Motor Company Ltd.

*A. H. H. H.*  
Group Personnel Manager, The Fizzell Group Ltd.

*W. H. H. H.*  
Senior Partner, Grieson, Ogden and Co.

*W. H. H. H.*  
Chairman, Hambros Bank Ltd.

*H. H. H. H.*  
Personnel & Training Manager, Hais (Howarth) Ltd.

*John P. H.*  
Group Chief Executive, Imperial Group Ltd.

*John P. H.*  
Vice-President & General Manager, C.A. The Imperial Life Assurance Company of Canada.

*John P. H.*  
Director of Personnel, John Lewis Partnership.

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Managing Director, Lewis's Selfridges.

*John P. H.*  
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Chairman, Thames Television Ltd.

*A. C. C. C.*  
Group Personnel Director, United Biscuits Ltd.

*W. H. H. H.*  
Personnel Director, Whitbread & Company Ltd.

Of course, we don't expect a young man fresh from the Army to be fluent in Medieval French literature or a master of Microbiology. But in our experience as employers, we've found that a Short Service Commission in the Army equips a man to make the change to business management very easily. For both jobs are concerned with the handling of people and getting the best out of them, often in trying situations. (Anyone who's had to keep twenty soldiers calm when a crowd are hurling bricks at them will readily agree.) And to be frank, there's another aspect we like. All managers have to learn the hard way, and this will have been at the Army's expense, not ours. If you decide to spend the next three years in the Army we'll be very interested in seeing you as soon as you're commissioned. We'll show you our organisation, tell you of our plans for the future, and how you could fit into the scheme of things. And we'll be delighted if you keep in touch with us while you're an officer. Every bit as delighted, in fact, as if you were an undergraduate. As a Short Service Commissioned Officer you earn £2,048 and your leave after three years Commissioned Service with a tax free gratuity of £975. If you're under 26 and you think you can rise to the challenge of the Army Officer Selection Board, write giving details of your education to Major J. R. Drew, Dept. A23, Army Officer Entry, Earlsdowne House, Berkeley Square, London W1X 6AA.

*Bernard Lee*  
Chairman, Joseph Lucas (Industries) Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman and Chief Executive, London Weekend Television

*John P. H.*  
General Manager, The Mercantile & General Reinsurance Co. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, The Morgan Crucible Co. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Managing Director, Navy, Army & Air Force Institutes

*John P. H.*  
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Chairman, Rothmans International

*John P. H.*  
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Chairman, W.H. Smith & Sons (Holdings) Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, Southern-Evans Limited

*John P. H.*  
Management Development Manager, S.P.D. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Sales Director, Telephone Rentals Limited

*John P. H.*  
Director, Personnel & Industrial Relations, 3M United Kingdom Limited

*John P. H.*  
Director, The Union International Co. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, William Press & Son Limited

*John P. H.*  
Executive Director (Personnel), Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

# "Hear. Hear."

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, Associated Newspapers Group Limited

*John P. H.*  
Managing Director, The Cape Asbestos Group of Companies

*John P. H.*  
Managing Director, Fine Fare Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, C.T. Bowring & Co. Limited

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Chairman, Christie-Tyler Limited

*John P. H.*  
Deputy Chairman, Guest, Keen & Nettlefolds Limited

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Chairman, Coats Patons Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman and Joint Managing Director, Haden Carrier Limited

*John P. H.*  
Group Personnel Manager, Coats Patons Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, J. Brockhouse & Co. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, The Union International Co. Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, William Press & Son Limited

*John P. H.*  
Executive Director (Personnel), Williams & Glyn's Bank Limited

*John P. H.*  
President and General Manager UK & Ireland, The Canada Life Assurance Company

*John P. H.*  
Managing Director, Coty Limited

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, The Hogg Robinson Group

*John P. H.*  
Chairman, Southern-Evans Limited

*John P. H.*  
Management Development Manager, S.P.D. Limited

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HOME NEWS

£90,000 paid by New York dealer for Chaucer manuscript

By Geraldine Norman Sale Room Correspondent

Mr Lew David Feldman, proprietor of the House of El Dieff (a play on his name), the New York book-dealing firm, paid £90,000 yesterday at Christie's for one of the earliest and finest manuscripts of Chaucer's, The Canterbury Tales. It was included in a sale of 19 printed books and two illuminated manuscripts from the Chatsworth Library which together made £522,900, a record total for any book sale in England. The previous record was £403,500 for the Hornby manuscripts at Sotheby's on Tuesday.

British libraries are well supplied with early Chaucer manuscripts and the Chatsworth Chaucer is of special significance not so much on textual grounds as for its lavish decoration. It has been suggested that it was written for Margaret Beaufort, Countess of Richmond, mother of Henry VII, perhaps on the occasion of her marriage, about 1455.

Mr Feldman, elegantly dressed for the occasion in a white suit and with a rose in his button-hole, had come to London to buy the Chaucer. "I would have bid without limit", he said. "I would have paid £200,000 or £250,000, what difference does it make?"

The price, in fact, matched the record that he paid in 1966 for a fifteenth-century manuscript of Caxton's translation of the first nine books of Ovid's Metamorphoses.

On that occasion an export licence was not issued and after a seven-month delay Magdalene College, Cambridge, raised the money to pay for it.

Mr Feldman is clearly prepared to risk a repeat performance for it is quite on the cards that an English library will make a bid to save the manuscript from export. And the price might have been higher.

Christie's had estimated high on the sale; the prices generally matched their estimates, though there were no surprises. Three books remained unsold.

The top price among the printed books was £60,000 (Stephen Massey) for Cicero's De Oratore printed at Subiaco, near Rome, in 1465. It is the earliest Italian printed book extant. Then there was the Durandus, printed at Mainz by Johann Fust and Peter Schoeffer in 1459. This is chronologically the sixth book to be printed anywhere and made £48,000 (John Fleming). It is on vellum with illuminations added by hand. Petrarch's Canzoniere, Sonetti e Triumi, printed in Venice by Vindelino de Spira, in 1470, made £40,000 (Massey). This is the earliest printed book of poetry and the first dated book in Italian.

The books were acquired for Chatsworth by the sixth Duke of Devonshire in the early nineteenth century. He paid £357 for the Chaucer in the Roxburgh sale in 1812. Yesterday the buyers were all either American or English, though all the dozens of the book trade had gathered at Christie's.

The Corbett Stradivari, one of the handful of great violins by the greatest of makers, was sold at Sotheby's yesterday for £62,000. This is the second highest price ever achieved at auction for a musical instrument; the highest is £84,000, paid in 1971 for the Lady Anne Blunt Stradivari.

The most distinguished violins by Stradivari are known by the name of an early or particularly distinguished owner. This one takes its name from William Corbett, a distinguished early-eighteenth-century English violinist and composer.

The violin is not considered as fine as the Lady Anne Blunt. It is not in top condition and the date, 1706, is a little on the early side. But musicians who tested the violin before the sale took the view that the tone of the Corbett was if anything finer.

The buyer was Franz Peschke, a violin-maker from Darmstadt bidding on behalf of an anonymous collector.

The sale also included a Joseph Guarneri viola of 1712 at



Mr Lew David Feldman, of New York, with his purchase of the manuscript of Chaucer's The Canterbury Tales, sold yesterday by Christie's for £90,000.

£12,500 (Anderson) and an Andreas Guarneri of 1679 at £8,000 (Nicolo). The New York Metropolitan Museum spent £1,350 on a Polish carved ivory recorder dating from about 1700 but bearing a rather mysterious inscription with the date 1585. The sale of musical instruments totalled £13,123. At Sotheby's Belgravia, nineteenth-century ceramics attracted a packed room and prices were well above expectations. Among the highlights was an extraordinary pair of Minton earthenware black-moor figures and stands almost seven feet high. Exotic objects, presumably made for an exhibition or special occasion, they reached £3,600 (Gay Antiques). There was a group of immensely grand Coalport pieces sent for sale by the Duke of Northumberland. A blue-celadon vase and cover 30 1/2 inches high made £1,950, while one pair of rose-pompadour vases and covers, roughly half the size, made £1,450 and a second £1,350 Tudor House Art purchased all three lots.

Support for PC in summonses against MP

By Clive Borrell

The Police Federation, which represents more than 90,000 policemen, has promised legal support for Police Constable Trevor Joy, who last week obtained three private summonses against an MP for alleged motorist offences.

PC Joy took out the summonses after his senior officer had refused to prosecute Mr William Rees-Davies, Conservative MP for Thanet West, for driving his car without lights, failing to stop at a "halt" sign and failing to give a breath test.

The federation decided to offer its support after it learnt that PC Joy was the subject of an internal disciplinary investigation into the alleged disclosure of confidential police information.

Mr Leslie Male, chairman of the federation, said last night: "This young officer has done nothing wrong and I cannot see the necessity of a disciplinary inquiry. This case is being followed closely by every police officer in the country, for it may affect them."

"We shall ensure that this officer gets all the legal help he needs."

Mr Rees-Davies, a QC, issued a statement later saying: "On the February night PC Joy, of the Kent constabulary in Margate, driving a police car, stopped my car, my wife and I were returning home following my adoption as parliamentary Conservative candidate for Thanet West. I had addressed a large public meeting at the Nayland Rock Hotel. I told the above facts to PC Joy. When PC Joy requested a test, I immediately said that I would go with him to the police station and we went straight away to the police station with my wife. At my request, a blood test was taken with two doctors present."

I was later told that the blood test was negative, and on March 19 a letter confirming that no proceedings would be taken on any charge was sent to me by the Kent police. Whilst I was abroad last week, over a letter confirming that no proceedings would be taken on any charge was sent to me by the Kent police. Whilst I was abroad last week, over a letter confirming that no proceedings would be taken on any charge was sent to me by the Kent police. Whilst I was abroad last week, over a letter confirming that no proceedings would be taken on any charge was sent to me by the Kent police.

Mr Neville Conrad, chief executive of Regional Properties, grants the concession when he met residents last night.

Fears of huge rent increases as well as the repair programme were first reported in The Times last month. Many tenants said they had been told to expect rents to be more than doubled as leases came up for renewal and 20 said they had been refused a new lease.

A call for an immediate increased rebate for all tenants was refused last night. Mr Conrad said 10 per cent for residents on the bottom six floors was adequate.

One tenant flew home for the meeting from Israel, where she had been visiting her sick father, after she had been told that, once the government rent freeze was relaxed, her annual rent would be increased from £3,100 to £10,000 now that her lease had expired.

Mrs Ann Segal, now on a temporary three months' tenancy, said: "I have refused to sign and I am staying on until I am evicted". She said a member of Regional Properties told her before she left for Israel that someone would come to view her flat. Solicitors, she said, wrote asking her to leave, though Regional Properties now say that was a mistake.

Mr Conrad said: "I cannot find any measure of what rent to charge other than that which the market commands. I regret these levels of rent, but what other block is there in London where you can rent a flat? More flats were needed, and demand exceeded the supply, so fixing the rent level."

Mr Conrad promised that all present tenants would be offered new leases. "Security of tenure is totally sacrosanct", he said.

The Oxford Seven are made Nine again

From Philip Howard Oxford

Euterpe, the Muse of music, and Melpomene, her sister in charge of tragedy, were re-installed on top of the Clarendon Building in Oxford last night with suitable academic solemnities. The handsome lead statues of the nine Muses by Sir James Thorburn were placed up there on England's nearest equivalent to Helicon in 1717. With efflux of time Euterpe and Melpomene fell overboard, spoiling the view from all over the university and part of the town. Blackwell's has now supplied glass-fibre replacements made by Richard Kinderley. They were unveiled with trumpets and trumpering Latin oratory vice-chancellor and with Ferras Filius, Oxford's traditional and scurrilous jester, presiding.

Mr John Griffith, the public orator, dressed in a toga and looking less pompous and better humoured than Cicero, welcomed the trustees back on behalf of Apollo with elegant elegiacs. His description of the material used for the new statues: "Est nova materia etiam aere perennior, indecorataque duras implacabilem peccantem would-and because Melpomene appears to have come back left-handed."

The university orchestra played Athalia, the oratorio Handel wrote for the "Public Act" in Oxford in 1753 and Haydn's Oxford Symphony, performed by the Shillingtons in 1791 to celebrate the conferment of an honorary doctorate of music on the composer. The completion of Muses is safely back on its dome, brooding its city of screaming tyres. And only the scurrilous and implacable peasant would-and because Melpomene appears to have come back left-handed."

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Recompense for tenants of flats to be doubled

By Michael Horsnell

Compensation for residents on the top three floors of Arlington House, St James's, London, will be doubled to 20 per cent of the rent.

Mr Neville Conrad, chief executive of Regional Properties, grants the concession when he met residents last night.

Fears of huge rent increases as well as the repair programme were first reported in The Times last month. Many tenants said they had been told to expect rents to be more than doubled as leases came up for renewal and 20 said they had been refused a new lease.

A call for an immediate increased rebate for all tenants was refused last night. Mr Conrad said 10 per cent for residents on the bottom six floors was adequate.

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Villagers to focus rate protes in London

From Arthur Osman Lydney, Gloucestershire

Villagers of Brockweir, Gloucestershire, which has a population of 400, will muster in falgar Square, London, for a protest to act as a rallying point for a rate reduction campaign.

From dawn to dusk on day, June 30, they will stall by Nelson's Column for what they are calling a "rate protest". Miss Sylvia Pick, secretary of Brockweir and B Residents' Association, said yesterday: "We are providing unique opportunity for law-abiding people everywhere to protest against the injustice of rate increases."

There will be no speeches or marching and no demonstrations. Every guest will be served with tea or coffee, and asked to sign a petition.

"It is our intention to bring the book to Mr Wilson, as any book we should get for 70,000 and 100,000 signa-

Miss Pick, aged 47, a training executive, lives in Brockweir at Marchdyke, a village which has been widowed by the loss of its main employer. Rates have risen by 76 per cent. The average for the local between 70 and 90 per cent.

'Mirror' and 'Sun' move in circulation battle

By Christopher Thomas

The Daily Mirror and The Sun are locked in the most intense battle of their circulation war. The Sun will go up a penny to 4p on Monday, but for six weeks it plans to distribute the whole increase equally between readers and wholesalers.

The Daily Mirror, for its part, will increase its discount to selected wholesalers by 3 per cent for two weeks from Monday, on condition that they do not return unsold copies. That would seem certain to distort the market and reduce the force of the price cut, however slightly, because there would be no accredited "unsold" figures to deduct from gross sales.

However, last night there was a hint of a meeting this morning between Lord Goodman, chairman of the Newspaper Proprietors' Association, with the Daily Mirror, The Sun and Daily Express. Lord Goodman would not comment.

The move by the Mirror to attempt to take back circulation lost to The Sun when it increased its price to 4p in May, a spokesman said: "is a private arrangement and we are not prepared to discuss it."

The Mirror's circulation of 3,000,000 compared with 3,100,000 of The Sun.

"The big question now" circulation manager said last night, "is what could the Express afford to do in response. They are in a bad enough position as it is." The Express: "We are not directly in competition with the Mirror or Sun. We see this as part of continuing war between them. They had no plans for response."

Even in the circulation battle of the 1930s, with incoherence such as free insurance to read newspaper offered by commissions to wholesalers, retailers to push sales.

Doctor shortage is 'staggering', 'Lancet' says

The estimate by the Hospital Consultants' and Specialists' Association that hospitals are short of more than 20,000 doctors must be taken seriously, The Lancet says today. Describing the deficit as staggering, it says that for the first time someone has bothered to put questions on staffing to those at the grass roots of the National Health Service.

The report has its faults, The Lancet says. Data had been obtained from detailed questionnaires completed by more than a quarter of more than 8,000 consultants; and teaching hospital staff did not take part. But none the less it points out the problem of the regional hospital consultant who, already short-handed, will have to take on more work himself on risk, seeing the person he trained earning as much, with extra duty payments, as he does.

Pay review: Many doctors appear to have lost confidence in the review body, at present under the chairmanship of Lord Halsbury, which decides their pay. The annual representative meeting of the British Medical Association next month will debate a motion, born of the view of 19 branches, casting doubt on the independence of the review body and questioning its constitution.

Wife tells how child died after husband's beating

Mrs Elizabeth Ann Blackie told a jury at the Central Criminal Court yesterday that after she had refused her husband intercourse he beat up her son Marcus, aged 15 months, who died the next day.

Leonard Blackie, aged 20, of the Scots Guards, of Beech Avenue, Firsbridge, Surrey, has pleaded not guilty to murdering the boy, his adopted son, on December 9.

Mrs Blackie said that when the boy began crying, her husband got out of bed a him.

"Then he caught him clothes and started to hit him up and down on the side said. "The back head and back was hit top of the wooden cot, this about six times", when she went downstairs saw the boy on the setts eyes were going round, I heard him cry. Her husband the boy motioned to get up and took him to a

remained unchanged for weeks. Goldenbury, the consortium claims to be Britain's largest marketing company, said that prices would be cut 6p a dozen in most High shops next week.

Some of the larger stores take advance action to pass cost to consumers, so it is worth checking prices in shops before buying eggs this week.

Plentiful supplies have something of a surprise effect, because of the industry in Northern Ireland, a similar proportion of the total supply in Britain are produced.

According to informed sources, the loss of the greater part of normal shipments from the north is almost unmitigated. The situation is covered by the deficiency.

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Salad prices likely to be higher

The price of salad vegetables is likely to be higher this week than last. Budget-conscious housewives planning to change from cooked to salad meals will be disappointed to find that tomatoes, cucumbers and lettuce are costing a little more.

Tomatoes are costing between 25p and 30p a pound. Supplies are arriving from The Netherlands and the Channel Islands, but in smaller quantities than last week, when prices were from 15p to 22p.

The lower price for cucumbers has been raised from 15p to 18p each, according to one source, the upper price from 20p to 22p. Round lettuce at between 8p and 10p a head, compared with 6p to 8p last week, probably have to pay from 12p to between 12p and 14p, and there are more Webb's Wonder lettuces about at 10p to 12p a head.

Spring onions have been badly affected by the lack of rain. They are costing from 10p a "bunch" and radishes are from 8p a "bunch". But watercress prices have stayed steady at 7p.

The best value is cooked ham. A

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What is it like to be Prince of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Northern Ireland, Duke of Cornwall and Rothesay, Earl of Carrick, Baron of Renfrew, Lord of the Isles, Great Steward of Scotland, Prince of Wales and Earl of Chester?

Prince Charles talks about his job, his life and Britain today Exclusively in The Observer this Sunday

In an exclusive interview Prince Charles talks with engaging frankness about himself, his position and his views on this country today. Is Prince Charles conscious of being 'Royal', of being 'different'? What are his views on marriage? The Prince will probably spend many years as Prince of Wales. How will he spend the time?

How does the Prince react to the press and what does he feel about the way they treat his family? On a broader plane, Prince Charles answers questions on Britain in a multi-racial Commonwealth. Prince Charles talks of all this and much else in an exclusive two-part conversation with Kenneth Harris starting this Sunday in The Observer.

Read Prince Charles's views, this Sunday in THE OBSERVER

WEST EUROPE

Lower Saxony election will be crucial test for Bonn coalition

Nobody expects the SPD to repeat its 1970 performance by getting an absolute majority of seats this time. For the socialists, the great question is whether they can return to power in a Bonn-style coalition with a strengthened FDP.

Newspapers' 'day of silence' in Italy

Italy was without newspapers today as the press held a "day of silence" to protest against what are regarded as politically-inspired attempts to stifle its freedom to criticize.

New defence chief wants to end 'footling about' on standardization. A man to iron out bumps in Nato's road

From Roger Bernhard, Brussels, June 6

An outspoken British admiral has arrived to take over a top post at Nato headquarters where openness is, to the detriment of Nato's image, too often considered a gift to the Warsaw Pact nations.



Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton: "I enjoy my work."

He is Admiral Sir Peter Hill-Norton, formerly chief of the British Defence Staff. He has taken over the chairmanship of the Nato military committee from General Johannes Steinhoff, West Germany's most brilliant soldier.

An astonishingly well-preserved 59 ("because I have always enjoyed my work"), Sir Peter is not afflicted with false modesty. "I believe that with my background I can do something useful and positive in this difficult job," he said, puffing at his pipe in his office and looking and sounding a bit like Trevor Howard, the actor.

"I would not have come here if I thought there was any danger of Nato collapsing. I don't like being associated with unsuccessful enterprises." His background includes three years on the committee he now chairs, and two years as Commander-in-Chief of British Forces in the Far East.

His committee's main task has been defined officially as "recommending those measures considered necessary for the common defence of the Nato area." It is Nato's highest military authority, and its top level comprises the chiefs of staff of the member countries (except France and Iceland).

Its chairman attends all meetings of the Nato Council at ambassadorial and ministerial levels, and similar meetings of the defence planning committee. He is, he explains, the interpreter of the joint Nato military authorities to the political authorities who run the alliance.

"I invariably speak on these occasions. Equally important, I take back my interpretation of these meetings to my military colleagues. It is a two-way traffic. I hope I am a helpful piece of ham in the political-military sandwich."

Sir Peter came to Brussels with the reputation of being a very tough and determined man. Among the "useful and positive" things which he hopes to promote is a greater degree of standardization of Nato's military equipment and of collaboration in its procurement.

"I don't believe this is pie in the sky. The alliance has been fooling around in this field for years. In the early postwar period, Europe was busy and we all had American equipment."

"Since then strong defence-based industries have been developed, and we now have 14 different sorts of anti-tank weapon deployed in the central area."

There is a nervousness in countries with defence industries that they stand to lose expertise and exports.

"I believe these fears are illusory. If you catch a project in time you can agree on a production share-out. The dangers of standardization are much exaggerated, a belief shared by the national armaments directors and the logistic advantages are overwhelming. The Warsaw Pact forces are fully standardized."

Sir Peter did not say so, but it is no secret that the single Soviet anti-tank missile deployed by the Arabs in the October War was impressively effective. There are at present 13 competing projects to produce a comparable weapon in 12 Nato countries.

Other examples of expensive multiplicity in Nato are the 36 different fire control radars, 40

different heavy naval guns and 23 types of aircraft. There is a single rifle, but this may not last.

Different weapons of different calibres need different ammunition and spares, so each country needs its own logistic "tail" and involve a huge waste of money on research and production. Standardization must happen, Sir Peter believes, because otherwise with defence budgets tending to drop and costs rising there will not be any kit at all.

Like everyone at Nato, Sir Peter is perturbed by the development of a "tip-top, world-wide" Soviet navy. He believes that the risk of war at sea is greater than on land, not because he is a sailor but because the risks of war spreading nuclear fallout and "collateral damage" are lower at sea.

With Europe dependent on seaborne trade for more than half its supplies of oil and raw materials, the effects of Russian intervention could be extremely serious.

The Middle East war, by emphasizing Europe's vulnerability, has strengthened his feeling that Nato should devote more thought to possible developments outside its boundaries. It should, in short, become more outward looking.

Another general Nato hope which Sir Peter cherishes particularly warmly is for closer French cooperation on the military side. The French continue to play a full part in Nato's political councils, but pulled their forces out of the integrated Nato command in 1966.

Navigation errors blamed for air crash

From Our Correspondent, Geneva, June 6

"Navigation errors" are said by Swiss investigators to have caused the crash of a Vanguard airliner at Hochwald, near Basle, on April 10 last year, in which 108 people, many of them women on a "housewives outing" from Axbridge, Somerset, were killed.

This is said in a statement today by the Swiss Federal Aircraft Accident Investigation Bureau, which has ended its preliminary inquiry into the accident and has produced a 600-page report now being translated from German into English.

The statement mentions as possible contributory causes bad reception of radio navigation aids because of atmospheric disturbances, technical defects in the electronic radio, navigation instruments and "insufficient cooperation" between the aircraft's two pilots.

The report says the Vanguard's approach on instruments was continued in a southerly direction after it had passed over runway 16 at Basle airport, the runway equipped for instrument-assisted approaches.

It then made an abortive approach and after that came lower to the south of the airport in the direction of Dornach, and about eight miles due south of the end of the runway. It then started a second approach and hit high ground hidden by clouds.

Rac policies assailed by opposition and unions

Hard Wigg, June 6. A prolonged attack on the French Government's pro-race policies was mounted by the opposition parties during the Assembly debate to-day.

The French trade union organizations had already reacted negatively to the promise by M. Chirac to move next week a package of measures to fight inflation and the balance of payments deficit.

The sketch M. Chirac gave the National Assembly yesterday of a "more just and happier" French society to be achieved under the new Government was treated with equal suspicion.

The communist-led Confédération Générale du Travail (CGT) said that the anti-inflation package "threatened to beat all records for austerity for the working class. It noted ominously that it was only by threatening strike action that civil servants had obtained Cabinet acquiescence yesterday to a 3.25 per cent wage increase from June 1.

However, this rise has been discussed already by the civil servants' unions as inadequate. In addition, the usually moderate socialist Force Ouvrière also told the Government that the proposed "half-measures" were not sufficient when inflation, which had aggravated France's existing social inequalities, was taken into account.

Blyton is rated higher than Marx

Own Correspondent, June 6. Rank of Enid Blyton, the children's writer, who 68, has been translated in languages than that Marx, the latest survey actions published here United Nations Educational and Cultural Organization (Unesco) reveals. It was translated into 148 languages against 148 for Marx.

Food in London and Dublin is EEC's cheapest

Dublin, closely followed by London, remains the EEC capital with the cheapest food, according to yesterday's monthly food price survey by Reuters correspondents in the nine states.

The Dublin housewife would have to pay £3.28 for the 10 basic foods selected. Her counterpart in London would have to pay £3.40. The most expensive capital is Rome where the 10 foods would cost £4.68.

Prices in London are lower than the rest of the capitals for butter, margarine, cheese, bread and milk. Rump steak costs 150p a lb in West Germany; 119p in Paris and Copenhagen; 106p in London; and 65p in Dublin. Potatoes, which are 3.5p a lb in London, are 7p in Luxembourg, The Hague and Rome.

Chicken, which costs 24p a lb in London, is 33p in Dublin, 49p in Paris, 45p in Luxembourg and 38p in Copenhagen. Cod is 64p a lb in London, 74p in Luxembourg and 97p in Rome.

"IT'S PEOPLE WHO COUNT WITH ME. AND TWA'S PEOPLE ARE FRANKLY BETTER"

Brian Paine is Vice-President, Europe of Royal Crown Cola Co. International.

He spends about 70% of his time travelling on business.

Which is not only an exacting way of life. It's also, as Mr. Paine puts it, "a ruthless way of establishing what's important and what isn't in airline services."

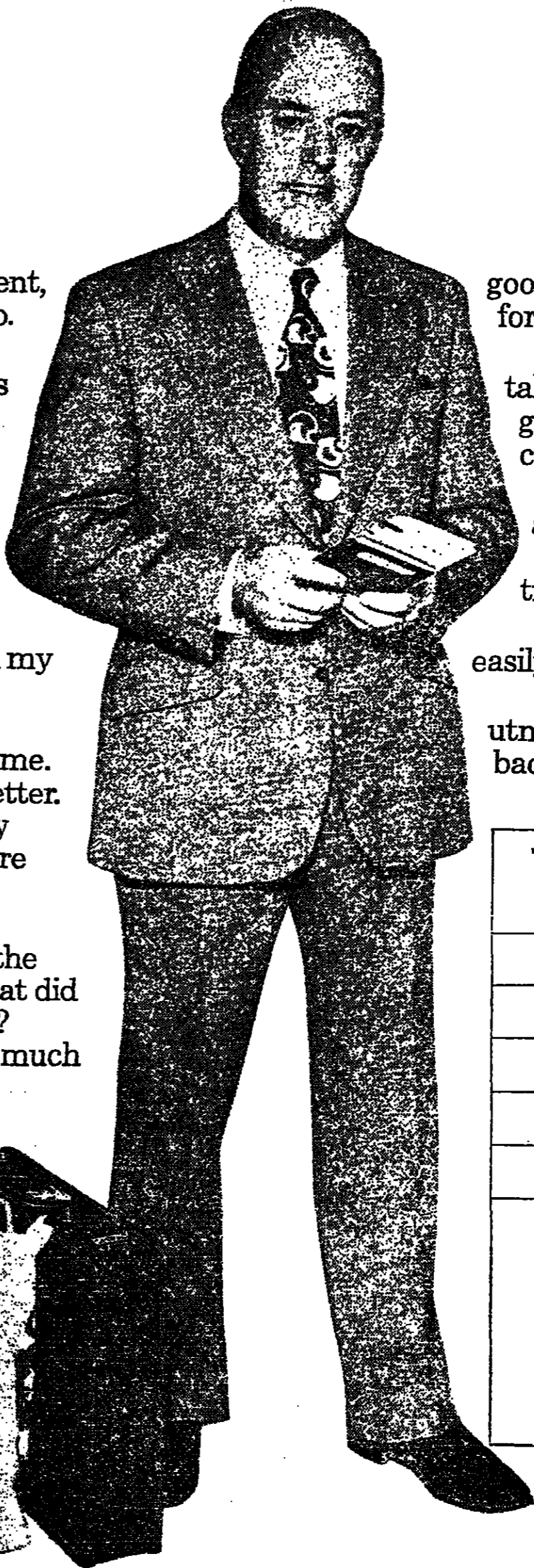
"As far as I'm concerned, all my comments come back to crews every time," he says.

"It's people who count with me. And TWA's people are frankly better. The ground staff are always very pleasant. And the girls in flight are informal, charming and very professional."

We asked Mr. Paine about the other aspects of flying TWA. What did he think of Ambassador Service?

"I think anyone who flies as much as I do would give you the same answer," he replied.

"On the one hand, you won't get an experienced traveller going into raptures over a choice of films or foods, however



good. He just doesn't look like flying for the glamour element in his life.

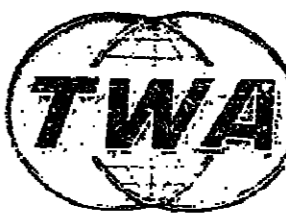
But on the other hand, if you take away the extra features one gets used to on TWA, I'd soon be complaining."

We feel that Brian Paine's answer is a pretty fair description of why a lot of experienced travellers fly TWA.

Your travel agent or TWA will easily arrange your flight.

And our people will do their utmost to charm you into coming back for more.

Table listing TWA flight routes: NEW YORK 747, BOSTON 747, PHILADELPHIA 707, CHICAGO 747, LOS ANGELES 747, PLUS CONNECTIONS TO TWA'S 35 US CITIES



OVERSEAS

Frenzied scenes of welcome sweep airport as joyful Israeli prisoners arrive home from Syria

From Moshe Brilliant Ben Gurion Airport, June 6 Fifty-six Israeli prisoners of war repatriated from Syria today rejoined their families on the tarmac here with a show of tempestuous emotions.

When it was, soldiers racing down collided with a reception committee with flowers trying to make its way up. Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, had to give up his plan to board the aircraft to welcome the men.

He said he was injured when shot down. He was operated on but two days later he was removed to jail, kept in solitary confinement and beaten regularly.

The propellers of the Balair DC6 which flew the Israelis from Damascus were still turning when impetuous relatives broke out of a compound assigned to them.

Meanwhile more than 1,000 men, women and children, many of them shrieking, swarmed around the gangway. Some repeated a chant over the sides into the arms of their kin. They were carried off on their shoulders.

The officials said that more than 1,000 of the 1,250 United Nations troops who will man the zone had already arrived there. The rest would take up positions in the next few days.



Mrs Meir, the former Israel Prime Minister, talks at the airport with a man who was released from captivity.

Mr Rabin asserts himself by eviction of settlers

From Eric Marsden Jerusalem, June 6 The Israeli Cabinet today endorsed the decision taken last night by Mr Yitzhak Rabin, the Prime Minister, to prevent the establishment of an unauthorized Jewish settlement near the Arab town of Nablus in the northern area of the occupied West Bank.

The group clearly underestimated the Government's readiness to use its powers. A statement by the Prime Minister's office early this morning disclosed that force was used against the settlers only after they had refused to deter their plans until they had held talks with Government leaders.



Above: at Tel Aviv's Ben Gurion airport joyful relatives welcome a freed Israeli prisoner of war on his arrival from Damascus yesterday. Another returned prisoner (below) gets an equally jubilant reception. Altogether 56 Israelis were exchanged for 382 Arabs.



US forces reduction defeated in Senate

From Fred Emery Washington, June 6 The United States Senate today began its annual debate on the reduction of American overseas forces. The Nixon Administration is trying its pressures, but to keep the enforced small as possible.

President is accused of conspiracy

Continued from page 1 Trial. It is the first time this happened to a President American history. As Mr St. Clair said to the grand jury: "It would not be the first grand jury to be first wrong."

Talks fail to achieve Mozambique ceasefire

From Our Correspondent Lusaka, June 6 Preliminary talks on the future of Mozambique ended in Lusaka today and Dr Mario Soares, the Portuguese Foreign Minister, left Zambia to take part in the talks on Guinea-Bissau, which are due to resume in London on Saturday.

Both delegations "expressed their hearty and public thanks" to President Kaunda and the atmosphere of the talks was friendly. One paragraph in the communiqué said: "The two delegations recognized that the establishment of a ceasefire depends on prior global agreement related to fundamental political principles."

leader, and Dr Soares to the press. Both delegations "expressed their hearty and public thanks" to President Kaunda and the atmosphere of the talks was friendly.

Deportation of Mr Biggs is postponed

Brasilia, June 6.—Mr Ronald Biggs, the train robber, who faces a 30-year prison sentence in England, cannot legally be deported today, the expiry date originally set for his 30-day term of grace to stay in Brazil.

Moscow reassurance over world conference plan

From Dessá Trevisan Belgrade, June 6 The Soviet Union is now ready to give public support to the calling of a world communist conference, after six months in which the initiative has been left to the Bulgarians, the Poles and the Czechs.

Rhodesian forces are confident that they have the initiative in drive against terrorists

Operation Hurricane gets under way From Our Correspondent Salisbury, June 6 The broad-shouldered young colonel, who was trained at Sandhurst and once came close to becoming a fast bowler for Rhodesia, said: "The terms now—the pendulum is swinging our way and we decide when to meet the terrorists."

Greek officials 'knew of sanctions breach'

From Our Correspondent Athens, June 6 The Athens special military court was told today that Greece had violated United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and that the Greek trade department was aware of large-scale beef imports from that country on forged certificates of origin.

At 79 a leaky caravan is no place to live

Charlie and his wife have nowhere to live but a caravan that, despite their efforts, lies in the damp. Bad enough for a holiday, but a constant danger for old people. The only sanitary facilities are outside on the site. Local R.A.F. personnel plead with us to help this plucky old couple.

A Rediscovered Bas-relief. In the June issue of The Burlington Magazine Lindsay Stanton publishes an unknown relief by Thomas Banks entitled Alycye and Ceax, made in Rome in the early 1770s (illustrated above). Other articles in this issue include the first publication of documents in the Vatican Archives describing the fresco decoration of S. Clemente, Rome; a discussion of one of the earliest surviving architects' houses of the Renaissance; a painting by Jan Griffier the Elder of a view of London from Greenwich; an investigation of various English history paintings around the middle of the 18th century; the identification of an inscription on the Ghent altar-piece as Jan van Eyck's; and the attribution of a painting at Kenwood to a follower of Carracci, Aureliano Milani.

Rhodesian forces are confident that they have the initiative in drive against terrorists. Operation Hurricane gets under way. The party of journalists was flown to Mukumbura in the Zambezi valley, on the Mozambique border. There we saw one of several protected villages, or "keeps," being built in the area. The civilian authorities have cleared vast stretches of border areas and asked the tribespeople to move into these villages. They are protected by high wire fences and security guards. People can leave at their own will but few have. In the keeps, such as the one at Mukumbura, the villagers build their own houses and are provided initially with food and other essential supplies.

Greek officials 'knew of sanctions breach'. The Athens special military court was told today that Greece had violated United Nations sanctions against Rhodesia and that the Greek trade department was aware of large-scale beef imports from that country on forged certificates of origin. The sanctions-busting operation was disclosed by The Sunday Times last August, but the Greek Government and the meat importers denied it categorically. Forty people, including former Colonel Michael Balopoulos, the Trade Under-Secretary at the time, senior civil servants, and meat importers are being court-martialled on charges of corruption and bribery.

At 79 a leaky caravan is no place to live. Charlie and his wife have nowhere to live but a caravan that, despite their efforts, lies in the damp. Bad enough for a holiday, but a constant danger for old people. The only sanitary facilities are outside on the site. Local R.A.F. personnel plead with us to help this plucky old couple. Funds are urgently needed to provide more flats designed for the needs of old people like this: where they find independence, and a helpful warden on call. In many other areas Day Centres are urgently wanted, or other services to combat loneliness, and provide old people with a way of meeting others and find interest to help them remain active.



# Problems of protocol arising from illness of Mr Chou

From Bonavia June 6

Announcement of the visit planned by President Chou En-lai of Tunisia draws attention to the problems of protocol arising from the illness of the Chinese Premier, who is 76.

No official confirmations are circulating in diplomatic circles that Bourguiba put off his visit to the Chinese capital because he would be unable to travel. Mr Chou in person is in a condition that he could not leave home because of the illness of his own sister.

There are obvious difficulties in a situation in which a visiting dignitary's appearances may be necessary to the state at any given time. It is clear that conclusions drawn by foreign diplomats as to the state of health of the Chinese Premier are not to be taken as official. Mr Chou has given up official banquets until at least the Prime Minister of Malaysia, came here to open diplomatic relations.

It is not known whether Mr Chou has calculated that he would have to attend functions of purely symbolic importance in May if he was not curtailed of the burden of his illness. His illness is not the law of the land, but the law of the Minorities Institute said last week that his illness is a serious matter.

Mr Chou is clearly not in a condition to travel, and Mr Peng is not in a condition to travel. One solution might be a prolonged tour of friendly countries by Mr Chi Peng-fei, the Foreign Minister, but this in itself would involve difficult questions of priority and selection.



Mr Chou En-lai, who is suffering from an undisclosed illness.

# Chinese language school for overseas Chinese odd tongues

Own Correspondent June 6

The disappearance of the Chinese language in the overseas Chinese community is a serious problem. In China, the Chinese language is compulsory for all citizens. In the overseas Chinese community, the Chinese language is not compulsory. The Chinese language school is a compulsory subject for all Chinese students. The Chinese language school is a compulsory subject for all Chinese students. The Chinese language school is a compulsory subject for all Chinese students.

At the Minorities Institute, the various languages are taught in the Thai, Burmese, Tibetan and Latin alphabets, and Chinese is a compulsory subject. Politics, administration, natural sciences and agriculture are also taught. The principal himself of Bei nationality, said that his people had no written language of their own and had resisted attempts to popularize one. Still other nationalities had known only the knotting of string and the notching of wood as means of writing.

It was emphasized that the purpose of the institute was to train cadres (administrators and teachers) so that they could return to their own autonomous regions. These regions, it is stated, have financial autonomy and recruit their own police forces. However, they still need much "help" from Chinese cadres, it is conceded.

Yunnan presents an interesting contrast with the neighboring province of Kwangsi, where the Chinese minority, numbering some seven or eight million, have been given a script in Roman and Cyrillic letters but simply do not use it because they have had long contacts with the Chinese and have become accustomed to using Chinese for all written communications.

This is an aspect of what is meant by the "Law of social development" of minority languages. But there seems to be no effort to force the pace of assimilation, and there is clearly a good deal of flexibility in adjusting to local needs.

# Solzhenitsyn book details horror of prison camps

Paris, June 6.—Alexander Solzhenitsyn's second book on Soviet prison camps, released to the press today, says forced labour helped to build socialism in the Soviet Union.

The first volume of *The Gulag Archipelago*, his three-book series on prisons and police in the Soviet Union, was published in Paris in December and resulted in his expulsion from Russia on February 13. The first volume told how people were arrested in the Soviet Union, whereas the second details how they worked in the prison camps.

The title of the new volume's first section is *Extermination through Work*, an ironic comment on the old communist slogan of "Salvation through work".

Mr Solzhenitsyn writes that a former businessman imprisoned in a camp suggested to Stalin that inmates should build socialism along with free citizens. Stalin then ordered 100,000 prisoners in 1931 to construct the canal between the Baltic Sea and White Sea.

According to Mr Solzhenitsyn, Stalin said: "Finish the canal in 20 months and not one day more, and not one kopek of pay."

The author goes on: "The basis of the camps became the extermination of heretical thought by forced labour... and the realization of their productivity is not sufficient—they must also read newspapers, love their canal, know how to explain its significance."

Mr Solzhenitsyn, who spent 11 years in prison camps, describes the daily life of prisoners as he did in the 1962 novel *One Day in the Life of Ivan Denisovich*. He calls prison life "incomparable cruelty and suffering". One prisoner says in the book: "My God, my God, when I was under fire (in the war) I asked you to save my life, and now I ask you to send me death."

The book tells of "half-dead prisoners waiting at the kitchen door until the garbage pail came out when they would fight for a fish-head or bones, vegetable peelings, and sometimes a man died in the battle... What a hunger rules the world, a man loses interest in other men, in himself, he loses the capacity to cry, death no longer frightens him, he forgets what his wife and children are called, he forgets his own name."

The 660-page second volume, which contains Soviet photographs of trilling prisoners, goes on sale next Tuesday in Russian, with translations later this year.—UPI.

# Humorous film shows ugliness of Amin rule

From Richard Wigg Paris, June 6

Bobbing up and down in the swimming pool of Kampala's luxury hotel, President Idi Amin, the ruler of Uganda, explains magnanimously it is not his fault if Mr Heath has never sent an aircraft to collect the goats and bananas Uganda citizens have donated for the penniless and starving British.

This is one of the most amusing scenes in a French documentary film on the Uganda dictator which has just started its premiere run in Paris.

Since Hitler's table talk there has not been a more deplorable revelation of the irresponsible megalomania of a tyrant.

For more than an hour President Amin exposes himself as the young Swiss director, Barbet Schroeder, brilliantly lets him go on talking while conducting him round his Geneva-based International Commission of Jurists has just alleged to Dr Kurt Waldheim, the United Nations Secretary-General, has violated almost every fundamental human right.

Letting General Amin boast and display his child-like cunning produces, however, a highly amusing film. Why does Dr Henry Kissinger, the American Secretary of State, only negotiate with "weak" countries and not come and take the advice of "the greatest head of state in the world", he asks.

The President insists on filming a meeting of his Cabinet,

where cowed ministers scribble down his profound words, which include threatening them with instant dismissal if they miss Cabinet meetings without good reason or fail to make the people "love" them.

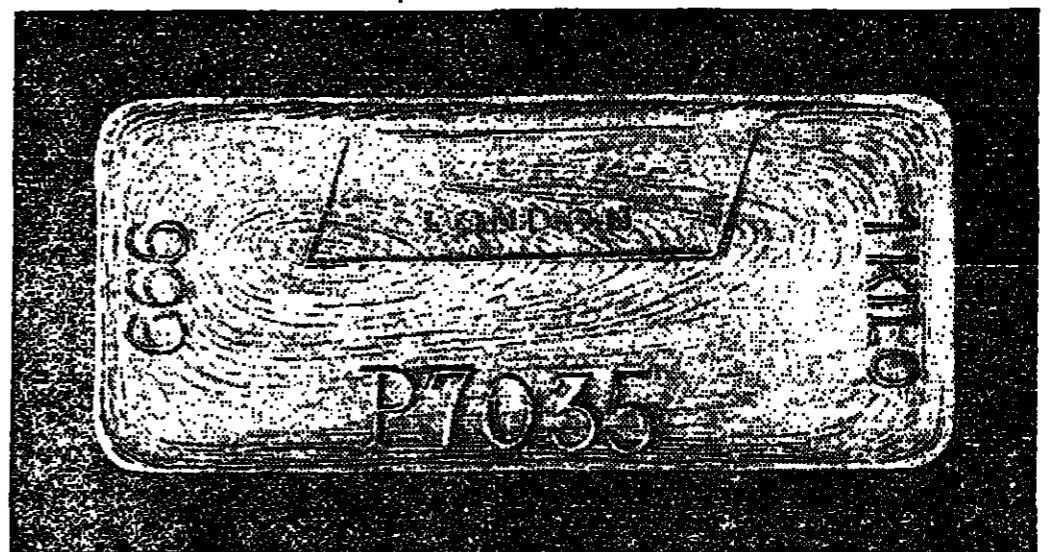
Schroeder blends in at this point the comment that the body of the Foreign Minister was mysteriously found in a local river only 10 days later.

The queues of ordinary Ugandans touchingly making their contributions to President Amin's "Save Britain" fund are shown as well as those parades, seen mercilessly through Swiss eyes, of British Army ceremonial parades, evidently the sole lasting inheritance from colonial days. The music the bands play is, of course, composed by the President.

General Amin endlessly shows off at military manoeuvres, where he claims victory for his troops in a mock taking of the Golan Heights from the Israelis.

Schroeder's message is serious: A hundred years of colonialism, he tells us in a final comment, have made today's independent regimes of black Africa a "deformed image of our own selves".

The film, for all its humour, portrays the ugliness of a one-man state with the Ugandan people appearing only as the frightened chorus while General Amin parades in the foreground with tanks and modern fighter-bombers schooling his men always to deliver "KOs".



# SILVER KILOBAR PAPERWEIGHT

"A solid investment" - *The Times*.

"If you fancy a small gamble on silver, and could do with an unusual paperweight as well, take a look at this Kilobar Paperweight." - *The Financial Times*.

The above drawing shows the actual-sized Silver Kilobar 'Paperweight', which measures 4 1/2 inches x 2 inches x 1/2 inch, and contains over 2.2 pounds of pure silver. Each bar is presented in its own velvet-lined case, and makes an ideal gift.

We will engrave your name, initials, message, etc., on the ingot, with no extra cost for up to 25 letters. Each Silver Kilobar is stamped with the dealer's mark, seal and number, as well as 'KILOBAR' and '999' (the fraction of pure silver in the bar).

The value of silver quadrupled in the 2 years ending February 1974. In fact the value of silver more than doubled in the first 2 months of this year. Each Kilobar should therefore be considered as an heirloom investment.

Today's price of the Silver Kilobar 'Paperweight' is £125\* (inc. V.A.T.). This price also includes the presentation case, engraving and insured delivery. Immediate despatch for the first 50 ingots ordered. Otherwise delivery is 10-25 days.

\*Today's price guaranteed for all orders received within 10 days.

HERITAGE CLUB, 407 Holloway Rd., London N7 6HJ. Tel: 01-607 1620/9. Telex: 262420.

I would like to order \_\_\_\_\_ Silver Kilobar 'Paperweight(s)' at £125 Each\* (inc. V.A.T.).

Please accept my enclosed cheque for £ \_\_\_\_\_.

Please engrave the following: \_\_\_\_\_

NAME \_\_\_\_\_

ADDRESS \_\_\_\_\_

# Prisoners train as lifeguards

Sydney, June 6.—Convicted prisoners may be helping beach lifeguards here next summer under a rehabilitation plan announced by the New South Wales Commissioner of Corrective Services.

The Commissioner, Mr W. R. McGeehan, said several men from the state's maximum security institutions were training for the project.—Reuter.

# Bangkok seizure of forged dollars

Melbourne, June 6.—About \$120,000 (some \$50,000) in forged American \$20 bills have been seized by police in Bangkok, the Melbourne police have announced.

They said the notes were believed to be part of forgeries made in Victoria, of which bills with a face value of about \$12m were recovered in February at a suburban factory here.

# State premiers in Canberra for inflation talks

From Our Correspondent Melbourne, June 6

Premiers from the six states assembled in Canberra tonight in preparation for their meeting tomorrow with Mr Whitlam, the Prime Minister, and Mr Crean, the Federal Treasurer. The main issue to be discussed will be inflation and steps to bring it under control.

Mr Whitlam proposes to ask the premiers to cut back their Government expenditures. He will tell them that both federal and state Governments must tighten their belts to fight inflation, and give an assurance that the Australian Government will drastically reduce spending on capital works.

As most of the Premiers have come to Canberra with requests for increased grants of financial assistance, some hard bargaining is indicated.

# Ruling on election of President

Correspondent June 6

The Supreme Court of India has ruled that the Government that is in power at the time of the Presidential election is the one that is valid and cannot be challenged.

The court's decision is a landmark ruling that will settle the issue of whether the opposition can challenge the election of a President if the government is not in power at the time of the election.

The court's decision is a landmark ruling that will settle the issue of whether the opposition can challenge the election of a President if the government is not in power at the time of the election.

# Muslim sect complains of bias by Pakistan police

By Martin Huckerby

Leading members of the Ahmadiyya movement in London yesterday accused the authorities in Pakistan of completely failing to protect the movement from persecution by other Muslims.

They said that about 20 members of the movement had been killed in Punjab, 10 of the movement's mosques and the houses of 200 Ahmadis had been burnt and 300 commercial properties belonging to Ahmadis had been looted and set on fire by rioters.

A prominent Ahmadi, Sir Muhammad Zafrulla Khan, a former Foreign Minister of Pakistan and until recently president of the International Court of Justice, said that the provincial and local authorities had failed to do their duties.

"The police on the whole have been completely indifferent to the persecution which has been inflicted, and is continuing to be inflicted, on the members of the movement," he said.

He claimed that anywhere an Ahmadi had done anything to defend himself from attack, or the threat of attack, he had been arrested. The most virulent disorder had been in Gujranwala, 40 miles from Lahore, where nine people had been killed.

# Howard Hughes office robbed

Los Angeles, June 6.—Armed robbers broke into the Hollywood headquarters of the Howard Hughes organization today and stole \$1.5 million (\$25,000) in cash.

The gang overpowered an armed security guard before breaking open two safes. It was the third raid on offices belonging to the Hughes organization in America this year.—Reuter.

# Transplants tested

June 5.—Limb transplantations possible within five Australian surgeon

to the team and the to perfect the transplant Dr Earl Owen, a surgical team at the Wales Hospital in

needed about five other research which cost about \$A250,000 before the operations were performed.—Reuter.

woman's body 600 years ago

is, Alaska, June 6.—Locally intact body of a 600-year-old woman was discovered on a small island in the Sea of Okhotsk. The body was found in a small wooden coffin. The woman was about 40 years old at the time of her death. The body was found in a small wooden coffin. The woman was about 40 years old at the time of her death.

# Russia releases British driver

Moscow, June 6.—A British tourist coach driver was released by Soviet police today after two days in detention in the wake of an accident involving his vehicle and a Russian cyclist.

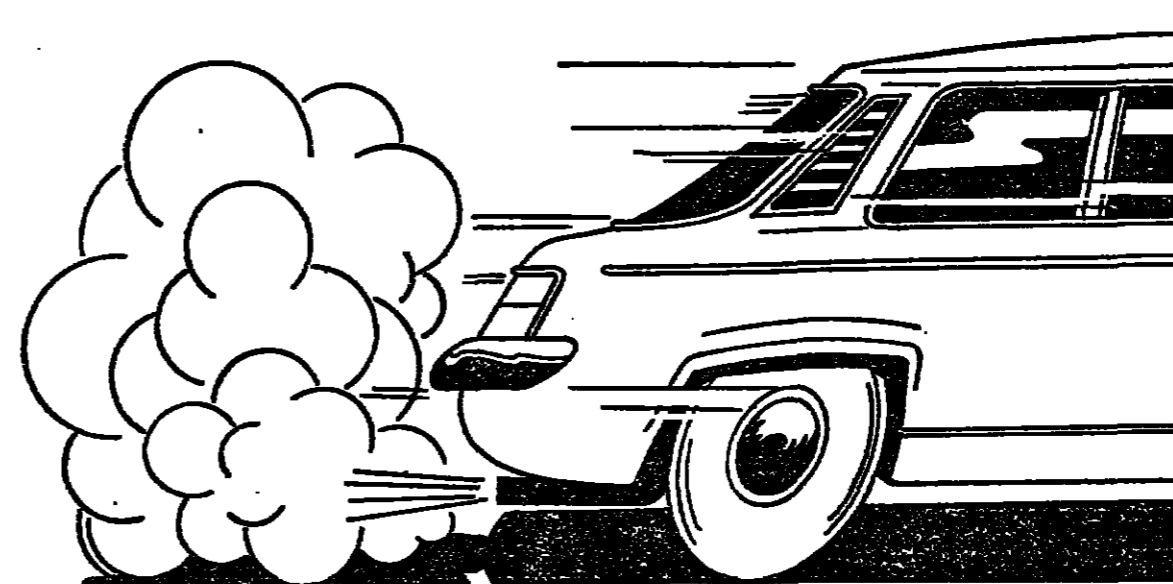
A British Embassy spokesman said that the driver, identified by reports from Warsaw as Mr Donald Cutler, drove with his coach across the Soviet border into Poland today heading for London.—Reuter.

# Howard Hughes office robbed

Los Angeles, June 6.—Armed robbers broke into the Hollywood headquarters of the Howard Hughes organization today and stole \$1.5 million (\$25,000) in cash.

The gang overpowered an armed security guard before breaking open two safes. It was the third raid on offices belonging to the Hughes organization in America this year.—Reuter.

# IF YOU'RE DRIVING TO HEATHROW, TAKE OFF A LITTLE EARLIER.



Allow a little longer when next you drive to Heathrow. Work on the Piccadilly Line extension is bound to cause disruption to roads and car parks from time to time.

We are improving the airport as fast as we can, but not all the work can be done underground. So until the new station opens in 1976 delays to road traffic, especially private cars, are unavoidable.

If you have a choice, go by bus or coach: London Transport buses 82, 105, 140, 223, 285 or A1 Express from Hounslow West; town terminal airline coaches; Green line coaches 724 and 727; British Rail air-link from Feltham, Reading and Woking stations.

Ask London Transport, British Rail, your travel agent or airline for details.







## £4,000 plus Appointments

### Commerce and Industry

... provide much subject matter for advice and action by lawyers in the Department of Industry, eg bankruptcy, patents, company fraud, export credits and other financial assistance, and the

relevant EEC aspects. Other departments concerned with business—big and otherwise—include the Office of Fair Trading and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

For these and other legal vacancies you must be (or about to be) called or admitted in England, and normally be under 45 with recent practical legal experience.

## LEGAL OPPORTUNITIES

in Government Service

### Advocacy and Litigation

... experience or aptitude is required for posts in Customs and Excise involving work across a wide field of law—currency, drugs, illicit stills, betting and gaming, for example—and appearances before VAT Tribunals.

There are other advocacy vacancies in the Treasury Solicitor's Department, the Department of Industry, and the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

### Court Work

... and its administration is the principal responsibility of the Lord Chancellor's Department, which currently has vacancies in its House of Lords Office and in the Court of Appeal (Criminal Division).

Many Government lawyers, of course, make frequent appearances in court (and before tribunals) on behalf of their own departments, eg Customs and Excise and Inland Revenue.

Starting salary, as Legal Assistants, up to £4,080. Promotion prospects to Senior Legal Assistant (up to £6,829) within 3-6 years. London salaries quoted. Very able applicants aged 27 or over could start at Senior level. Higher posts carry salaries up to £16,000. Non-contributory pension scheme.

Full details and an application form from the Civil Service Commission, Alconon Link, Basingstoke Hants RG21 1LB, or telephone BASINGSTOKE 39222 ext. 500 or LONDON 01-839 1892 (24-hour answering service). Please quote G(2) 576/A/1. Closing date 26 June 1974.

### City of Birmingham Education Department EXPERIMENT IN COMMUNITY EDUCATION

#### DIRECTOR

In cooperation with the Bernard Van Leer Foundation the Education Committee propose to conduct in three areas of the City an experiment in community education over a period of three years initially. The Committee intend to involve both statutory and voluntary social agencies, all have as their primary schools service the districts concerned. The Committee invite applications for the post of Director of the project. The Director will be responsible for the overall management and co-ordination of the project, and for identifying growth points and co-ordinating the work of the project. He will be required to work closely with Heads of schools, voluntary agencies, and other agencies in the City. He will also be required to work with the Council of Further Education (Adult Education and Youth Services) as well as with Heads of City Schools.

Salary not less than £4,000 p.a. Full details and forms of application may be obtained from the undersigned, to whom completed forms of application should be returned not later than 26th June, 1974.

C. BROOKSBANK  
Chief Executive Officer  
Education Offices, Margaret Street, Birmingham, B3 3BQ. (V1610)

## LEEDS METROPOLITAN DISTRICT MAGISTRATES' COURTS COMMITTEE

### Clerk to the Justices at Leeds

Applications are invited from those qualified under Section 20 of the Justices of the Peace Act, 1949 for the whole-time appointment of Clerk to the City of Leeds Petty Sessions Division.

The Clerk now serving will retire on 21st September, 1974. Applicants must have a wide experience of the duties and responsibilities of a Justices' Clerk and will be required to administer the affairs of a very busy office where nine courts sit daily.

The salary range is £5,477 to £7,053 with additional responsibility allowances of £222. The commencing salary will be determined by regard to qualifications and experience.

Applications stating age, qualifications and experience together with names and addresses of two referees should reach me by 1st July, 1974 and be endorsed "Clerk to the Justices".

W. FERRAND

Secretary to the Leeds Metropolitan District Magistrates' Courts Committee.

Justices' Clerk's Office, P.O. Box 97, The Town Hall, LEEDS 1.

## CANCER INSTITUTE (PETER MacCALLUM CLINIC) MELBOURNE - AUSTRALIA MEDICAL DIRECTOR

As a consequence of the retirement of the present Medical Director in 1975, the Board of the Cancer Institute invites from medical practitioners applications for the position of Medical Director. Applicants should have proven clinical background and experience in the organisation and administration of medical services.

The Cancer Institute is an independent Corporation established by Act of Parliament, and has developed a single organisation with clinics and laboratories dealing with the causation, prevention, diagnosis and treatment of cancer and allied conditions.

The clinical care of patients includes radiotherapy, chemotherapy, surgery and other forms of treatment. The Institute maintains a close collaboration with the General and Special Hospitals of the Melbourne area.

The present inpatient capacity is 120 beds together with well-developed ancillary services. The basic objectives of the Institute have been systematically implemented and, after periods of rapid expansion and consolidation, a major step in the further development of the Institute has now been taken in that a major building project, which will provide for 260 beds, has started. Approximately 8,000 new patients are referred annually to the Institute.

The Institute, which is a Clinical School of the University of Melbourne, provides undergraduate and postgraduate training in various medical and scientific disciplines associated with cancer.

Full-time salary at present \$A21,336-\$A24,237 per annum plus allowances. Other conditions of employment include superannuation, long service leave, sick leave and recreational leave. Limited Private Practice is permitted. The retiring age is 65 years. The Medical Director is ex-officio a member of the Board and of its Executive Committee.

It is expected that the successful applicant will take up duties at the end of July 1975, or later by negotiation. Application forms, conditions of appointment, statement of organisation, activities, staff, removal expenses, and duties and responsibilities may be obtained from Mr. G. S. Bolitho, Manager and Secretary, 275 William Street, Melbourne, Victoria, Australia, 3006.

APPLICATIONS CLOSE ON 16th AUGUST, 1974.

The Shirley Institute, one of the world's leading textile research organisations and with an international clientele for its contract research, wishes to appoint a

## 'HEAD OF THE FINISHING DIVISION'

This Division is at present small but with a highly competent staff (20) of scientists, technologists and assistants, and first-rate research and processing facilities.

Under the right leader, the Institute believes that the activities of this Division can be very much widened in the relevant research areas pertaining to the textile industry and in contract research and technical services.

Applicants must have a good scientific or technological background but the actual discipline can be in chemistry, physics, chemical engineering or engineering. Essential qualities are leadership, analytical ability to discover rewarding areas for research and new areas and customers for technical services, good organising capabilities and perhaps above all the ability to communicate by writing and by personal contact both with individuals and groups of individuals.

The salary offered will be in the range of £4,000 to £5,250 per annum.

The Institute is pleasantly situated, and staff amenities are excellent. An attractive Pension and Assurance Scheme is in operation.

Written applications, marked "Private and Confidential" should be made to L. A. Wiseman, Director of Research, SHIRLEY INSTITUTE, Didsbury, Manchester M20 8RX.

## COMMERCIAL MANAGER

FINANCE—GENERAL MANAGEMENT—MARKETING

Responsibilities: Financial Controls  
Financial Planning  
Project Evaluation  
Market Research

Qualifications: Age—late 20's early 30's  
Qualified Accountant  
Degree preferred  
French useful

The Company: Plastics company in International Group, located in North London

Salary: Up to £4,500 plus car  
Please send brief résumé to Box D117 D, The Times.

## ADMINISTRATION DEPARTMENT SOLICITORS AND LEGAL EXECUTIVES

Applications are invited for the following posts based at BVERN

### GENERAL LEGAL SERVICES

#### Chief Solicitor

P.O.2 (6-10) £4,860-£5,367

To take charge of a major section of the division dealing with land and property matters generally, forward planning, and general advice, with the opportunity to engage also in Committee Work. (Post No. 3)

#### Assistant Solicitor

P.O.2 (1-5) £4,230-£4,737

To take charge of a section of the legal division dealing with common law, some town and country planning, general legal advice, and departmental administration, with the opportunity to engage also in Committee Work. (Post No. 4)

#### Assistant Solicitor

P.O.1 (6-10) £3,846-£4,356

To be concerned with the planning of the work of the division, and maintenance of an intelligence and advisory service to County Council departments, with the opportunity to engage also in some Committee Work. (Post No. 6)

#### Assistant Solicitor / Senior Legal Executive

(2 Posts) P.O.1 (1-5) £3,273-£3,729

To be a senior member of a team engaged in property, common law, or general legal work, including (if a Solicitor) advocacy and some Committee experience. (Posts Nos. 8 and 10)

#### Conveyancing Clerks

(2 Posts) Trainee/S.O.1\*

Salary dependent on qualifications and experience. (Posts Nos. 14 and 15)

#### Common Law Clerk

Trainee/S.O.1\*

Salary dependent on qualifications and experience. (Post 19)

#### Career Grade in range £675-£3,165.

The Department comprises four divisions—General Legal Services, Council and Support Committees, Service Committees, and Administrative and Common Services, each headed by an Assistant Director directly responsible to the Director of Administration.

Persons appointed are eligible for generous relocation expenses including mortgage facilities, legal and estate agents fees and £250 disturbance allowance.

Applications giving full details of experience, qualifications and the names of two referees should be sent to the Director of Administration, Kingston House (South), Bond Street, Hull HU1 3EU. Closing date 5th July, 1974.

This advertisement appears after consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission and other things being equal preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers.

## Humberide County Council

### AGRICULTURAL RESEARCH COUNCIL

Animal Breeding Research Organisation

#### Head of

### Experiments Division

Applications are invited for this new post to Head a proposed new Experiments Division

The successful applicant will be responsible for farm aspects of experiments on ARRO farms and elsewhere and will be expected to:

1. provide practical expertise of farm livestock for the formulation of research experiments;
2. co-ordinate farm activities and facilities in the execution of these experiments;
3. supervise a large number of farm and research staff;
4. participate in the business management of the Organisation's farms.

This is a senior post, responsible to the Director. The successful applicant will be invited to share in a detailed declaration of responsibilities and in the terms of a management structure to meet experimental needs. Candidates should have an excellent qualification in addition to sound farming experience. Appointment will be as Principal Scientific Officer (current salary £3,715-£4,395). Superannuation under PSSU with a 4½% non-accumable allowance to office contribution.

Applications, with names of two referees, should be addressed to the

#### SECRETARY,

ARC Animal Breeding Research Organisation, West Mains Road, Edinburgh EH9 3JQ, (from whom further particulars may be obtained) by 22nd JUNE.

## Appointments Vacant

also on page 14

pci

The Polytechnic of Central London

### Finance Officer

Salary from £4720

A particularly interesting, and attractive opportunity for a mature, professionally qualified person, to take charge of a busy Finance Department, has occurred here at the PCL—one of the largest and fastest developing polytechnics in the UK.

A considerable amount of progress has been made, with the modernisation of systems and the introduction of modern techniques. The successful applicant will be expected to continue this innovative work and to bring to the job some original ideas of his own in the field of management accountability. He should also possess considerable experience in at least two of the following fields: direction of staff, management accounting (including budgetary control and costing), funds flow control, utilisation of computer facilities.

Details and application form from The Establishment Officer The Polytechnic of Central London 309 Regent Street London W1R 8AL 01-580 2029 Ext.212. Closing date 28 June 1974.



Sunderland and South Shields Water Company

## SUPPLY ENGINEER AND BUILDING MANAGER

Applications are invited from suitably qualified engineers for the above appointment to manage the Company's surface water source and treatment works, the direct labour building department, and all premises.

The salary payable will be according to qualifications and experience and will be within the range £4,388 to £5,304.

Further details and application forms are available on request and should be returned completed not later than Monday, 24th June, 1974.

This advertisement is not restricted to persons employed within the water industry as defined by the Water Services Staff Commission and is issued after consultation with the Commission.

C. A. Serpell,  
General Manager.

28, John Street,  
Sunderland,  
SR1 1JU.

June, 1974.

## SALES EXECUTIVE

Required for the world's largest distributors of Rolls-Royce and Bentley motor cars.

Opportunity to earn £10,000 p.a.

Please write in confidence to

R. W. McLean Esq.,

## Jack Barclay Limited

Berkeley Square,  
London W.1. 01-629 7444

## LINCOLNSHIRE

### County Prosecuting Solicitor

Salary £5,640-£6,138

Applications are invited from Solicitors for the above post. The Police Authority, which is a Committee of the County Council, have accepted to need to establish a Prosecuting Solicitor's Department. The successful applicant will be responsible for the formation and control of the new Department which is to be housed in separate offices in Lincoln and progressively developed over the next few years. Previous experience in a Prosecuting Solicitor's office will therefore be an advantage.

The County Prosecuting Solicitor will be expected to advise the Chief Constable on all aspects of the criminal law, and, subject to his own availability and that of any solicitor who may be appointed to his staff, and to arrangements agreed from time to time with the Chief Constable for instructing solicitors in private practice, he will have the conduct of cases in the lower and higher courts. He will be accountable to the Police Committee through the Chief Executive, who has overall responsibility for general efficiency and co-ordination.

Application forms are obtainable from the Director of Personnel and Central Services, Lincolnshire County Council, County Offices, Lincoln (Tel. Lincoln 29531, Ext. 317), to whom completed applications should be returned by 28 June, 1974.

This advertisement appears following consultation with the Local Government Staff Commission and all other factors being equal preference will be given to serving local government officers.

## SOUTH AFRICA

A large international Mining and Industrial organisation requires the services of a

## MEDICAL OFFICER

£7 000 P.A. NEGOTIABLE PLUS HOUSE AND MOTOR CAR

The man appointed to this position will be attached formally to the company's head office in Johannesburg, but will work on secondment at a mine hospital situated in a most attractive rural area.

Candidates for this position must have about five years of experience, preferably in General Practice. Experience in Obstetrics or Anaesthetics would be an advantage, although not essential.

In addition to the salary mentioned above, a spacious, modern house is available and a motor car is supplied. Excellent facilities for Nursery as well as Primary School education are available. The company undertakes to pay fully the Boarding School fees for older children. A bonus of approximately 10% of annual salary is paid and annual leave entitlement is 55 days.

In addition to an excellent climate and very pleasant living conditions, South Africa has a generous taxation system.

Confidential applications giving full particulars should be addressed to

THE SELECTION CONSULTANT,

P.O. Box 61670, Marshalltown, Transvaal.

Interviews with selected candidates will be conducted in London towards the end of June.



PERSONNEL MANAGERS

MANAGEMENT CONSULTANTS



ADVERTISING AGENCIES

Don't miss the opportunity to fill your senior vacancies of £4,000 plus.

Remember this Friday and every Tuesday and Friday The Times will be publishing the £4,000 plus Appointments Page.

For details, or to book your advertisement, ring The Times appointments team 01-236 8691

or our Manchester Office 061-834 1234 or our Glasgow Office 041-248 5969.



Appointments Vacant also on pages 12 & 13

AN ENGINEER TO PLAN FOR POWER

The CEGB which operates the largest integrated power system in the world want to recruit a chartered or graduate engineer to study the deployment of resources for electricity generation.

CENTRAL ELECTRICITY GENERATING BOARD HEADQUARTERS

Operational Research Assistant

required in the Operational Research Unit which is responsible for carrying out projects within various fields of the Council's service and for advising on the use of appropriate techniques within departments.

Salary scale Grade A £1575-£2349 Grade B £2460-£3615 Salaries at present subject to threshold payment of £5.32 per month.

Application forms, returnable by June 21 1974 and further from the Director of Establishments (DE/ST/AF/300)

GLC Establishments

CHERWELL DISTRICT COUNCIL OXFORDSHIRE

Following consultation with the Staff Commission applications are invited from suitably qualified people for the post of

CHIEF ADMINISTRATIVE ASSISTANT SECRETARY'S DEPARTMENT Grade SO.2 (£3,165-£3,504)

General Duties

Overight of office services, filing, printing, typing, postal and other communications, supply of furniture, equipment and stationery.

Responsibility for administration of Scheme of Housing Mortgage Advances.

Maintenance of Register of Electors and election work.

In appropriate cases consideration will be given to housing accommodation or mortgage facilities, removal expenses, lodging allowance, assistance with legal fees on house purchase and setting-in allowances.

Application Form and further details obtainable from The Personnel Officer, Bodicote House, Bodicote, Banbury, Oxon. (Telephone Banbury 3268 - speak to Mr North) quoting reference T/3.6 to be returned by 21st June, 1974.

Other factors being equal preference will be given to serving Local Government Officers. A. M. Brace, Chief Executive.

COUNTY RECORD OFFICE

Applications are invited for the following posts in the County Record Office:

ASSISTANT COUNTY ARCHIVIST (RECORDS MANAGEMENT) P.O.1 (£2,373-£3,729)

The post will involve establishing a comprehensive management programme for controlling the records of the County Council and for directing the records management functions of the County Record Office.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST (CATALOGUING) AP4/5 (£2,235-£2,820)

Will be concerned with organising and cataloguing transferred and deposited archives, and cataloguing material currently held in the Metropolitan District Libraries.

ASSISTANT ARCHIVIST (EDUCATION AND USER SERVICES) AP4/5 (£2,235-£2,820)

Will be primarily concerned with promoting and developing the educational uses of the resources of the Record Office. This will involve close liaison with the District Education authorities and with other local archive and educational institutions.

Application forms are obtainable from the Personnel Officer, County Council of Tyne and Wear, 103, Pilgrim Street, Newcastle upon Tyne, NE1 6GF, to whom they should be returned by 17th June, 1974.

TYNE AND WEAR COUNTY COUNCIL

McKinsey & Company, Inc.

International Management Consultants Invite applications for the post of

Assistant Editor

A gifted university graduate is required to help in planning, editing and producing a quarterly magazine of high standard for this leading general consultancy practice.

This is a challenging position in a flexible and stimulating environment and the successful candidate will have an exceptional opportunity to develop his or her talents in an organization where ability and creative talents are recognized and rewarded.

Please write with personal details to: D. W. A. Ambidge, Manager of Professional Staff Development, MCKINSEY & COMPANY, 74 St. James's Street, London SW1A 1ES.

St. John's College, Nottingham

Formerly the London College of Divinity Applications are invited for the post of

PRINCIPAL

of this Evangelical Anglican Theological College which will become vacant at Easter 1975 on the resignation of the present principal, Canon Michael Green, M.A., B.D.

Chairman of the Council, P. L. Hardén, c/o Messrs. Neville Russell & Co., 30 Artillery Lane, Bishopsgate, London, E1 7LT from whom further details may be obtained.

SALES MANAGER

SALARY UNLIMITED but dependent upon age (28-35), experience and ability.

Post offered by world famous Sherry Shipper-London office. Allied trade contacts important though some trade experience not essential.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The City University

GRADUATE BUSINESS CENTRE

LEVERHULME TRUST SENIOR RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP IN INTERNAL AUDITING

Applications are invited for the post of Senior Research Fellow in Internal Auditing, located in the Graduate Business Centre of the City University. The Fellow will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Internal Auditing at Master's level in the University.

University of Essex

LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Lecturer by appointment from 1 October 1974. Salary scale £1,829 to £2,618. The post of Lecturer in the Department of History is in the Department of History and World History. An interest in comparative history would be an advantage.

The University of Manchester

DEPARTMENT OF ANTHROPOLOGY AND EDUCATION OF THE DEAF

Applications are invited for the following posts: LECTURER IN EDUCATIONAL PSYCHOLOGY. The person appointed to post (b) will work in conjunction with a clinical team with special responsibility for guidance of the parents of hearing-impaired children.

University of London

CHAIR OF MINERAL TECHNOLOGY AT IMPERIAL COLLEGE

The Senate invite applications for the Chair of Mineral Technology, Imperial College, London. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Mineral Technology at Master's level in the University.

University of Southampton

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for appointment to an additional Chair in the School of Education, University of Southampton. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

University of Reading

LECTURERSHIP IN GERMAN

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in German. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for German Studies at Master's level in the University.

University of Southampton

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANSHIPS

Applications are invited for two posts of Assistant Librarian in the School of Education, University of Southampton. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The University of Lancaster

LECTURER IN SOCIAL WORK

The University is establishing a new Department of Social Administration. The position of Lecturer in Social Work is a full-time post, involving the teaching of 50 students, an experienced Carotographer is required. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Social Work at Master's level in the University.

The Queen's University of Belfast

DEPARTMENT OF ARCHITECTURE

Applications are invited for two Lectureships in the Department of Architecture. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Architecture at Master's level in the University.

Nanyang University - Singapore

PROFESSORS OF HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS AND PHYSICS

Applications are invited for the following posts: PROFESSORS OF HISTORY, GEOGRAPHY, GOVERNMENT AND POLITICAL SCIENCE, ECONOMICS AND PHYSICS. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for these subjects at Master's level in the University.

University of Essex

TEMPORARY LECTURER IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HISTORY

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Department of History. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for History at Master's level in the University.

University of Durham

LECTURESHIP IN ENGLISH LITERATURE

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in English Literature. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for English Literature at Master's level in the University.

University of Reading

LECTURERSHIP IN GERMAN

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in German. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for German Studies at Master's level in the University.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in the School of Education, University of London. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

The Queen's University of Belfast

ASSISTANT LIBRARIANSHIPS

Applications are invited for two posts of Assistant Librarian in the School of Education, University of Belfast. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

University of Southampton

PROFESSOR OF EDUCATION

Applications are invited for appointment to an additional Chair in the School of Education, University of Southampton. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

The Queen's University of Belfast

SENIOR CARTOGRAPHER

Department of Geography. As part of the extensive research and teaching programme of the Department of Geography, the post of Senior Cartographer is required. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Cartography at Master's level in the University.

The Queen's University of Belfast

DEPARTMENT OF TOWN AND COUNTRY PLANNING

Applications are invited for a Lectureship in the Department of Town and Country Planning. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Town and Country Planning at Master's level in the University.

University of Southampton

DEPARTMENT OF PHYSICS

RESEARCH FELLOWSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Fellowship in the Department of Physics. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Physics at Master's level in the University.

UNIVERSITY OF PAPUA NEW GUINEA

CHIEF CATALOGUER

Applications are invited for the post of Chief Cataloguer in the Department of Library Services, University of Papua New Guinea. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Library Services at Master's level in the University.

University of Aberdeen

DEPARTMENT OF ENGINEERING

S.R.C. RESEARCH STUDENTSHIP

Applications are invited for a Research Studentship in the Department of Engineering, University of Aberdeen. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Engineering at Master's level in the University.

University of Reading

HOLIDAY COOK

Applications are invited for a Holiday Cook in the Department of Catering, University of Reading. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Catering at Master's level in the University.

University of London

LOOKING FOR POSITIVE PERSONS

Applications are invited for the post of Assistant Librarian in the School of Education, University of London. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

Queen Mary College

UNIVERSITY OF LONDON

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Experienced Secretary in the School of Education, University of London. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

UNIVERSITY APPOINTMENTS

University of Reading

RESEARCH ASSISTANT

Department of Geography. As part of the extensive research and teaching programme of the Department of Geography, the post of Research Assistant is required. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Geography at Master's level in the University.

The University of Leeds

INSTITUTE FOR THE STUDY OF THE HISTORY OF THE NORTH

Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Institute for the Study of the History of the North. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for the History of the North at Master's level in the University.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

COUPLE FOR HAMPSHIRE

Needed to take care of home where 2 bachelor students each of the year, but no children, in good location, well-furnished house, near school, with garden, etc. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

HOUSEKEEPER/ CATERER

Required immediately or September for home where 2 bachelor students each of the year, but no children, in good location, well-furnished house, near school, with garden, etc. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

COLOGNE, GERMANY

An air required to care for boy (12), some cooking, 4-5 hours per day, 5 days a week, including laundry, etc. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

NATURE MOTHERS' HELP/ NANNY

Required for 2 boys, 8 and 5, happy, friendly family home near Hampshire. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

EMPLOYMENT SUITABLE FOR AN

experienced secretary for a company with a turnover of £100,000. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

CHILD MINDER WANTED

Required for 2 boys, 8 and 5, happy, friendly family home near Hampshire. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

ASSISTANT CHIEF FOR COUNTRY

Required for 2 boys, 8 and 5, happy, friendly family home near Hampshire. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

EXPERIENCED SECRETARY

Applications are invited for the post of Experienced Secretary in the School of Education, University of London. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for Education at Master's level in the University.

DOMESTIC SITUATIONS

NANNY

Needed to take care of home where 2 bachelor students each of the year, but no children, in good location, well-furnished house, near school, with garden, etc. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

EX-NANNY OR GRANDMOTHER

A lovely family job in a good location, well-furnished house, near school, with garden, etc. Salary negotiable. Ref: 817/1, The Press.

REQUIRED

Abundant supply of... Applications are invited for the post of Temporary Lecturer in the Institute for the Study of the History of the North. The person appointed to the post will be expected to carry out the research and teaching needed for the development of a Centre for the History of the North at Master's level in the University.

EDUCATIONAL

BEDFORD COLLEGE

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SPORT

Abid Ali's enthusiasm taxes England

John Woodcock, Chief Correspondent. CHESTER: England have lost 116 for four in the first Test match against India.

In his only other Test match at Old Trafford in 1962, he got a pair. But playing for England gets the best out of him these days. It was terribly slow work. In spite of scoring seven runs off seven balls before the start of the day's play, the batsman was soon under two an over and there it stayed. Some keen Indian fielding was partly the cause of this.

Boycott's first encounter with the Indians was when he was 23. It was in the first Test match of 1967. He was dropped for getting them out too slowly, since when he has had no joy against them. When he came back for the last Test match that year he made 25 and six, managing to get himself bowled in the second innings by Lalchand Kapadia who six weeks ago on the tour over him 80 runs apiece. In 1971, when he was 30, he scored 100 in the first match in which he scored three and 52. And this season, so far, he has scored 116 against an adequate line of bowling. It is going to be a long day for him.

morgan v Worcester

Table with 2 columns: Player, Runs. Includes names like Morgan, Williams, and scores.

Herman and Roberts destroy Sussex

By Richard Stretton. BOURNEMOUTH: Hampshire (183) beat Sussex (4) by an innings and 63 runs.

In 90 minutes. Going in again, Sussex were reduced to 55 for seven before the late over batting continued some runs as the fast bowlers tried.

chester v Essex

Table with 2 columns: Player, Runs. Includes names like Chester, Essex and scores.

Lancashire make it an enthralling day

By Peter Marlow. LORD'S: Middlesex, with seven second innings wickets in hand, are 76 runs behind Lancashire.

Lancashire's red rose looked a bonny bloom in the sunshine and shower yesterday. By the end of the day, the batsmen had caught Clive Lloyd at his best and Hayes batting as well as he can. And before the close, we had seen Lever, a bowler in form, but the bowler who has the lack of such a player is emphasized all the more.

bridge v Kent

Table with 2 columns: Player, Runs. Includes names like Bridge, Kent and scores.

Somerset v Northants

Table with 2 columns: Player, Runs. Includes names like Somerset, Northants and scores.

Today's cricket

Table listing cricket matches and scores for various counties.

rrari's power and speed could prove decisive

John Blunden. STORP, June 6. Power and speed of the latest s could prove decisive when wedish grand prix, the 1 round in the 1974 world endurance championships, takes place on the two and a half mile avian Raceway on Sunday.

Motorcycling

Carpenter wins Senior TT

Philip Carpenter, the 26-year-old Warrington rider, achieved an average speed of 86.2 mph around the Isle of Man circuit yesterday to win the 500cc Senior TT race from Charles Williams, winner of Wednesday's lightweight class (250cc) race.

Second XI competition

Worcester's second XI, led by Peter Williams, won the first round of the second XI competition by beating Warwickshire 110 to 59 at Edgbaston.

Football

DalGLISH'S small crock of gold for Scotland

From Brian James. Oslo, June 6. Norway 1 Scotland 2.

As though testing the alleged capacity of Britons to lose every battle except the last, Scotland endured an hour of almost subject embarrassment before beating Norway tonight in the last match before the World Cup. Jordan scored a late equalizer, but DalGLISH, a substitute, headed the winner. Norway, who had taken the lead in the eighteenth minute, then defended with the wholeheartedness of a team that has no other alternative.

Football

Derbyshire left with little hope

By Alan Gibson. CHESTERFIELD: Derbyshire, with seven second innings wickets in hand, have little chance of avoiding an innings defeat.

I do not wish to take any credit away from Surrey, but Derbyshire have not had much luck in this match. On the first day, when their second-line bowlers had restricted the Surrey batsmen effectively, they had a wet ball and a slight rain shower in the last hour, during which Surrey turned an adequate first innings score into a formidable one.

Rowing

Pembroke nearly catch head crew

By Jim Railton. Pembroke's quest for the Head of the River title in the Cambridge May Races almost certainly ended yesterday when they rowed over.

Pembroke's quest for the Head of the River title in the Cambridge May Races almost certainly ended yesterday when they rowed over. But Pembroke went down fighting after an outstanding row in which they almost overhauled the head crew from fourth position.

Rowing

Mercer leaves a happy team to his successor

By Geoffrey Green. Football Correspondent. Having arrived back with England from their unbeaten tour of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland, the players of the national team were in a happy mood.

Having arrived back with England from their unbeaten tour of Yugoslavia, Bulgaria and Poland, the players of the national team were in a happy mood. The players of the national team were in a happy mood. The players of the national team were in a happy mood.

Rugby Union

McGeechan might play at stand-off for Lions

Cape Town, June 6.—The manager of the British Lions rugby team are not unduly concerned over the fact that they now have only one regular stand-off half—Bennett—in competition for the injury to Old on Tuesday.

Cycling

Dutchman's attack holds off world champion

Roy Schuiten, of The Netherlands, gained his second consecutive win in the Milk Race yesterday when he won the tenth stage of 100 miles from Whiter Bay to Car.

Boxing

Forty years of TEST CRICKET

India vs England up to and including 1973 by Saradindu Sanyal. Foreword by Len Hutton.

Cricket

England's first Test match

England's first Test match was played at Lord's Cricket Ground in 1877 against Australia.

Boxing

Boxing

Boxing news and results from various events.

Boxing

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Boxing

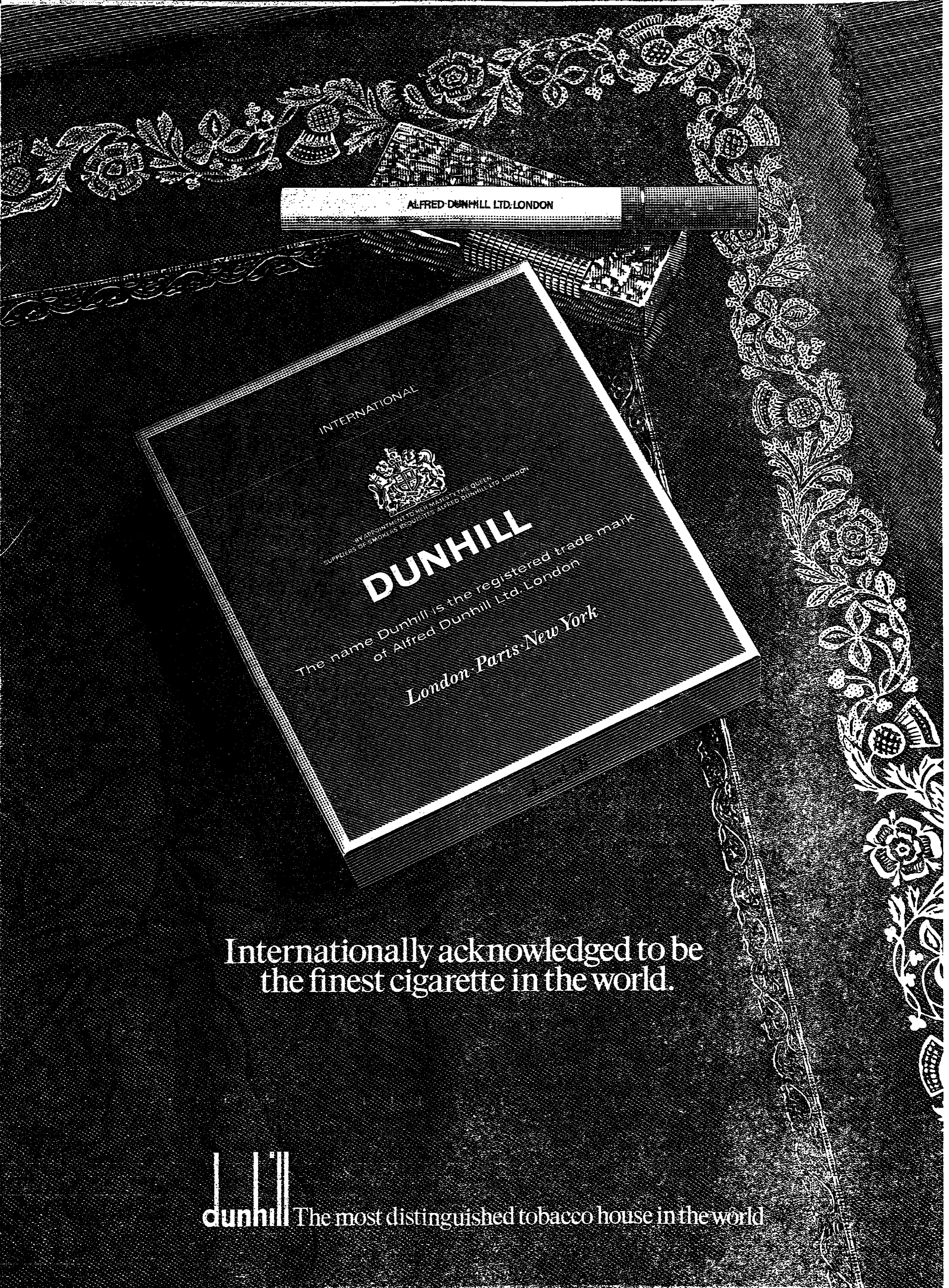
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INTERNATIONAL



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EVERY PACKET CARRIES A GOVERNMENT HEALTH WARNING

The Archbishop of Canterbury, Dr Michael Ramsey, on his recent visit to East Germany

# Life in the gap between ideology and faith



I spent the week before Whit-sunday visiting the Federation of Protestant Churches in the German Democratic Republic on the invitation of Bishop Albrecht Schönberg, and the visit took me to East Berlin, Leipzig, Weimar, Erfurt and Eisenach. How are the Christian Churches faring in this country which is ruled by Marxist ideology?

In the years immediately after the war the Protestant Churches in Germany bravely recovered from the agonies of the Nazi era, and among their leaders were men whose role in the confessional church had sent them to the concentration camps. Once the war was ended they thought in terms of the renewal of the Church in Germany as a whole, and for some time after the division of Germany became a fact they clung to the hope of serving as a united Church whatever the political situation might be. But by the early sixties the recognition that things are what they are led churchmen in East Germany to realize that their future role must be in separation from their Western brethren, and they accepted, with all its problems, the call to be a Christian Church within the socialist state. What can the role of the Church within the Republic be? That is the question which churchmen in East Germany have been facing with courage and with intellectual seriousness.

To the visitor it seems that the most formidable handicaps of the Church are the atheistic propaganda in the schools and universities and the ban on the building of new churches. Atheism is an inherent part of the ideology, and it is taught to the young; and Marxist atheistic philosophy has an obligatory place within all university curricula. And while the existing churches are used for worship without let or hindrance, the vast new centres of population and industry are villages where, for none may be built. In the churchless areas the Christians must meet for worship in one another's houses. Christianity survives because there is amongst the Christians a brave and joyful faith, and sometimes a missionary zeal like that of the early Church: "I must win my neighbours to Christ."

The State Department for Church Affairs is friendly and courteous, and it did much to help my visit. There are some aspects of the Church's life which the state is glad to bless and to use. For instance in East Berlin I visited the Stephanus-tiftung, a large church institute which does wonderful work for mentally handicapped children as well as the aged: the state

helps and subsidizes this work. The Churches, however, work in a high degree of enforced separation from all Western Christendom. Visitors come to them but visits from them across their Western frontier are rare; and theological books are not imported from the West. There are state-controlled theological faculties in the universities, somewhat remote from the Church's practical life; but also colleges belonging to the Church where ministers are trained. The number of vocations to the ordained ministry is high, and church leaders say that young Christians sometimes turn to becoming ministers as a way of spiritual security, sometimes when the life of a lay Christian minister is a more valuable witness.

In the Thomaskirche in Leipzig there is the grave of Johann Sebastian Bach, and a large choir whose singing was lovely beyond words. It is not easy to run the choir entirely outside school hours and with the constant secular pressures. But my most moving experience in a church was at Erfurt, in the Roman Catholic cathedral. I had met Cardinal Bensch in East Berlin, and he had told me much of the life of the Catholic Church in the Republic. Now at Erfurt came the most specifically Catholic event of my tour. The cathedral was crowded with at least a thousand people, Catholics and Protestants, and the service was one in which both shared; and the applause afterwards both in the cathedral and in the street outside seemed to be a spontaneous outburst of Christian feeling.

In the outskirts of Leipzig much is made of the massive monument to Napoleon's defeat by combined Prussian and Russian forces, bringing home the lesson that the Republic and the Soviet Union are natural historic allies. Weimar retains the loveliness of old German culture, with Goethe's beautiful home open for all to see. Near Weimar is Buchenwald, nearly all destroyed but with its outlines and some fragments preserved in bleak horror. I saw the call of Pastor Paul Schneider, who was killed there in 1939; and during the tour I met both Christians and Marxists who had been victims of persecution together. I am sure there is fellow-feeling amongst men who suffer together and know what they have been delivered from. But what are they delivered into? Here comes the divide between the state with its ideology and the Christians within it to whom falls, there and nowhere else, to serve Christ and to love their neighbour. They do so with courage and joy.

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# Where does Dublin stand after the failure of power sharing?

Dublin, June 6. Dr Conor Cruise O'Brien, the Irish Minister for Posts and Telecommunications, in his own unique introduction to post-Bonn politics in London a few days ago. Before taking part in a discussion programme on Ulster, he found himself in a Thames Television waiting room with three "loyalists" who had done more than most to bring down Mr Faulkner's power-sharing Executive and destroy British policy in Northern Ireland. Mr Andy Tyrrie, one of the most prominent Belfast UDA leaders was there, and so was Mr Glen Barr, now a prorogued Assembly member, who speaks for the UDA. The three men, of somewhat muscular appearance, clearly had a non-verbal function.

Mr Tyrrie walked over to Dr O'Brien and began talking about the unfortunate impression people had gathered about the UDA. It was not sectarian, he said, and indeed one of its leading members had just been expelled from the organization because he was too militant. Mr Tyrrie even said that Roman Catholic politicians had shown themselves more capable than some of the Unionists in the collapsed Executive. Both sides in the north should play a part in government, he concluded, and that they all entered the studio. On the air, Mr Barr repeated the contention that the UDA was not sectarian, and that he agreed with power sharing. Dr O'Brien, no doubt warmed by such apparent moderation, then asked if the UDA would accept in an administration a Catholic who—although he acknowledged Ulster as British for as long as the majority wished that to be the case—still held the long-term aspiration of a united country. No, said Mr Barr, he would not. The next government of Northern Ireland would have to serve "Ulster and the Queen".

If Dr O'Brien was dumbfounded by this logic he was only acting in the spirit of his ministerial colleague. For the Dublin Government far from understanding the nature of the new Protestant power in the north, is now at a loss to decide what steps it can take to help save the province from civil war and to assist the British in their near hopeless task of shoring up the ruins of Sunningdale. The Executive fell far more quickly than most people here expected, although they realized that step by step over the past three months, the violence of the six counties in the north had spread south. After various loyalist incursions across the border, Ireland was visited with the largest car bomb attack in the British Isles. On Wednesday, after Lord and Lady Donoughmore had been kidnapped from their Tipperary home, there were no emergency Cabinet meetings, and there was not even a public ministerial show of solidarity. This was not caused by compassion, more, perhaps, from an acceptance that the war had spilled over the border.

To several ministers here, the British

Government's actions during the last days of the Executive—its repeated refusal to talk to the Ulster Workers' Council and its initial unwillingness to pull down Protestant barricades—seem a fairly obvious mixture of rhetoric, bluster and inactivity. They realize that an Irish Government might have acted in an identical manner were it faced with a similar situation, but there is a feeling that the British chose not to act until their own cause was lost. Mr Wilson's notorious "sponsors" speech amazed some Irish officials because it created a sense of powerlessness—though words followed by tardy and too little action.

What, Irish ministers are asking, can the British possibly do during the period of direct rule? There is an impression gaining ground that Britain cannot really mean to keep up its unhappy control of Ulster and may eventually, through the most democratic of processes, allow the loyalist politicians to set up the very state which Mr Craig and the Rev Ian Paisley—and Mr Barr have been talking about. To consider power-sharing at the moment, as one-sided government, a man admitted, is "whistling in the wind".

The Irish Government will not admit even tacitly, that it is dusting off the old contingency plans it would consider in the event of a full-scale civil war in the north. But the possibilities of a mass Catholic exodus to the south and of the political repercussions upon the coalition Government have not been forgotten in the past few years. Twice in the past 18 months the Irish have talked to Dr Kurt Waldheim—in the most informal, personal and hypothetical way of course—about a role for the United Nations if the situation were to run out of control. In such a scenario, with a Protestant police force and a Protestant militia controlling the northern border



Glen Barr: He speaks for the UDA.

from Ulster, the Irish would probably like to see a UN *coram sanctorum* along the frontier, although this would not help their internal problems. British will collapsed in Ulster and power were allowed to pass exclusively into the hands of right-wing Protestants, the Fine Gael-Labour coalition could probably still jog along in a messy, indeterminate way, trying on the one hand to pacify the Republic's own militants by spending out at the same time against the supposed or real iniquities of the new regime in the north. What would happen to the opposition Fianna Fail Party can only be guessed. The catastrophe in the north last week produced a statement from its leader, Mr Lynch, calling on the British to make a declaration of encouragement to Irish unity. Twenty of his more republican backbenchers signed a letter calling for British withdrawal.

The force which could keep Britain to its commitments in the north might, in the eyes of some Irish officials, prove to be the consequence of what would happen if they pulled out. But no one doubts the significance of the two-day House of Commons debate this week. One Irish minister believes that the Protestant leadership is now disciplined enough to prevent a pogrom of Catholics if the British opt for withdrawal in two or three years, but this is small compensation.

Curiously, the Government in Dublin believes that the misery caused by the violence of the past few years will prevent the people of the Republic from turning towards extremists if the political situation in Northern Ireland grows darker. They say that the Dublin and Monaghan bombings, which were almost certainly carried out by Protestants and which claimed the lives of 30 women and children, had persuaded many people that they could have only disgust for extremists on both sides, and there is some evidence to support this.

A Provisional IRA supporter selling a republican newspaper in Wexford on the day after the bombings was told by a crowd to cry selling his paper in Talbot Street—the scene of one of the Dublin bomb attacks—while a local Sinn Féin politician was beaten up by a mob in a Dublin suburb on the night the deaths occurred. The comfortable idea of a mass Catholic exodus to the south, which has been proved wrong in the north, however, since 1969.

The Irish Government can meanwhile only watch the British Government's actions over the coming four months in expectation and with little hope. Just before the Executive ended, Mr Rees, the Secretary of State, had two private telephone conversations with Mr Garret FitzGerald, the Irish Minister for Foreign Affairs, in which he assured him that Westminster would insist on power sharing in the next Ulster administration. With the growing withdrawal lobby at Westminster and with loyalists who will no longer talk to him at Stormont, it is a promise that Mr Rees is going to find difficult to keep.

Robert Fisk

# The price Guinea-Bissau may pay for peace

Within the next week the first agreement on independence for the Portuguese colony is almost certainly going to be reached. This has been inevitable since the *Frente Africano da Libertação* (FALC) and the *Forças Armadas Verdes* (FAVC) declared its own independence in September, 1973. The negotiations in progress in London may involve a transitional period; they may run into difficulties over the future of the Cape Verde Islands or over aid to the future republic; but the outcome of immediate independence for the mainland is certain.

In the euphoria that this will generate a note of caution needs to be sounded. For several hundred years Guinea-Bissau has been neglected and underdeveloped. It has indeed been a colonial backwater, lacking the resources that will make Angola or even Mozambique viable economic units. There are hopes that the bauxite deposits in the north-western mountains may extend over the border and there has also been some oil prospecting by Esso; in neither case has there yet been any success. It is, however, noticeable that the income from Esso's 4,000 acre oil field in the north-western mountains makes up 75 per cent of the investment in the secondary sector of the 1968-72 development plan and 30 per cent of the plan's total investment.

Under Portuguese control the economy has been little more than a link for the benefit of certain metropolitan trading interests—most notably through the Banco Nacional Ultramarino and the *Empresa Antonio Silva Gouveia*, both of which hold large landed estates as well as other facilities. EASG has a virtual monopoly of trade and business through over 40 establishments and has substantial interests in the few secondary industries. The results of Portuguese policy have been visible in the enormous trade deficits that have occurred in both the mainland and the Cape Verde Islands. In 1971, exports were worth only 6.5 per cent and 8 per cent of imports respectively, and the total deficit was half as much again as the mainland's entire gross national product. The public debts of both are also double the gross national product. The only factors that have stopped an immense balance of payments deficit have been the influx of war materials and government sub-

sidies. But the flow of materials will soon cease, subsidies are obviously a point in the negotiations. The basis of the economy is agriculture and agriculture products, most of which have been consumed locally in years because of the high build-up. The main crops are palm kernels, groundnuts, timber, cattle and rice; in the Cape Verde Islands fish salt are also important. It is essentially confined to the extraction of groundnuts, sheathing of rice and many timber. A by-product of military presence has been construction of an oil pipeline and the creation of many workshops and shops facilities.

The situation is not good as all this suggests, and the country is poor and has to remain so, but there are some hopeful elements, most not in the PAIGC's practical approach to agriculture. It is significant that although Portuguese have been increasing quantities of rice (simple food) over the past years, the PAIGC areas have only managed to be self-sufficient but have actually been exporting to Guinea and Senegal. The PAIGC leaders make it clear that their priorities will not change with independence. Nor should there have been any examples of the failure of economic growth based on industrial development at the expense of agricultural production. A national plan, already prepared, is going to emphasize cooperative schemes for production as well as the collection of accurate knowledge of resources.

Nevertheless internal financing possibilities are small, even if the Portuguese economy already operating in Guinea-Bissau remain there. Aid is going to be a necessary and much of it should come from Portugal. It would only need a small percentage of what was spent on military aid to make a very substantial difference. Self-sufficiency in food production can be quickly achieved, given the PAIGC's expertise and methods. Secondary development has started virtually from scratch in centuries of exploitation that help will be needed for some time to come.

Patrick Gilke

# Mr Jenkins is wrong for the right reasons

Bernard Levin

There is not a great deal of humour to be extracted from the subject of Northern Ireland at the moment, but Mrs Renee Short, MP, supplied a little of the unconscious variety the other day when she urged the Government, should there be a repetition of the general strike there, to "go in with tanks" and put it down. It is, of course, true that Mrs Short sometimes gives the impression that she would feel generally happier if Britain were one of the countries of the Soviet Empire where strikes by the workers are illegal and their occasional outbreak suppressed with tanks; but not even I expected her to say so in so many words, or at any rate not until her friends were actually in charge.

For the rest, however, he who finds the situation in Northern Ireland funny is not causing the deaths of the innocent. The death of one of the hunger-strikers, even together with the possible—or probable—death of the Price sisters, does not constitute the most important or tragic element in the situation: the deaths of the innocent, ordered by those who share their views (or, for that matter, by those of an exactly opposite persuasion) seem to me to be more worthy of our pity. Nevertheless, the situation of the hunger-strikers symbolizes so much of the intractability of the whole horrible mess that it becomes the focus of the discus-

sion, and I want to discuss it today, particularly since although I suppose I will not be thought an implacable foe of the Home Secretary, Mr Roy Jenkins, I nevertheless think that this decision not to order their return to Northern Ireland is a mistake one and I hope he will reverse it.

Mr Jenkins's statement explaining his decision was cogent and humane, and the breadth of his mind that if the sisters would end their hunger-strike they would in fact be returned was unmistakable. (It is not easy, in the circumstances, to find words sufficiently offensive to describe the girls' father, unwilling as he apparently is to urge them to take food and live, and even harder to express an appropriate view of those hoping that the sisters will die and thus provide their cause with two ready-made martyrs and a lovely excuse for more violence.) It seems clear, however, that they will not respond to Mr Jenkins's implied offer, and that unless he returns them unconditionally they will fast to death. Given that, I think they should be returned.

It is a strange reflection that, in their short lives, they have almost certainly never met anybody who could or would talk to them the truth about the rubrics in which they believe on the subject of Ireland: whether they wished to explain, to them that attempting to blow people to pieces for a cause that would

not justify blowing up a balloon in an ill-defined but very real sense, wrong. Yet was not much of an excuse. The Kantian imperative is within us, not outside; when Vladimir Bukovsky was his age he, too, had never heard anybody speak the truth, but he was perfectly capable of working it out for himself. Courage is admirable, certainly, and they have displayed a rare degree of it; yet courage cannot and should not be divorced from the end to which it is directed. Going was brave in the dock at Nuremberg, and Dimitroff in that at Leipzig; but their courage did not make their respective causes any less vile. The best one can say of the sisters Price is that it is not entirely true that they are not criminals and that their fast is worthy of a better object.

I think the case for refusing to return them—which is, roughly, that according to such pressure would set very dangerous precedents, rests upon a fallacy, which is set out, though I think not fully recognized, in Mr Jenkins's statement. "Am I," he asked, "to give advance notice that such acts of terrorism can be committed here under the usual conditions? Or would you be convicted of them can, provided their will is strong enough, dictate where they will be kept...? Substantial though the dilemma is, that is not the way to try to protect the British people from further acts of terrorism."

The vital words are "provided their will is strong enough". But very few people indeed have a will as strong as that, whatever the force of their convictions. John Stephenson had the same case as the Price sisters, and in addition his desperate need to believe that he was an Irishman called MacStiofain; yet his rook tea with his captors. How many would be able to go as far as the sisters? And remember that their return to Ireland need not involve any pledge about the future of the province, or about prisoners; indeed, it could be made conditional upon their good behaviour throughout the rest of their sentence, and Mr Jenkins could also stop the hole he has foreseen in his statement if, whether the sisters proceed or not, he might attempt to repeat for further purposes a hunger strike in Northern Ireland... by coupling a reversal of his decision with an unequivocal declaration that no further concessions will be made to them, either on their own behalf or on that of others.

There is another argument, and it is one that should weigh particularly with a man who holds the enlightened penal views of Mr Jenkins. If the Price sisters die, they die in their country, beside the graves of their lives wasted. If they live, it is not at all impossible that they can be rehabilitated. Who would have believed that Niven Craig would ever make a law-abiding and useful member of society? And if he objected that a sentence of ideological crime, unlike the "ordinary" kind, is ineradicable, the answer is to be found in the astounding successes achieved, at the Featherstone Park camp towards and just after the end of the Second World War, by Barbara Salmon and others, in rescuing for civilization and decency men who had seemed to be irredeemably Nazi indoctrinated members of the SS.

Of course, there are dangers in giving the sisters their wish (though it is worth stressing that they would only be, after all, going from one prison to another; it is not as if what was in the balance was their release); all sorts of consequences, some of them at present quite unforeseeable, may flow from such a decision. But far easier to predict, and surely far worse, are the dangers that will follow from allowing them to die in England. Already, a Mrs Jacqueline Kaye has announced a fast in London, that if Mr Jenkins refuses to send the Price sisters back

to Northern Ireland, "he will have signed his own death warrant"; no doubt the security forces will attend upon Ministers in the position of Mr Jenkins will ensure that the threat is not carried out, yet can anyone doubt that sooner or later there will be hideous and indiscriminate violence in the streets of Britain as the goads to the dead girl's death?

I know the answer to the "last temptation is the greatest reason: To do the right deed for the wrong reason". And yet does the reason really matter? The Price sisters should be returned to Ireland because of what we are rather than because of what they do, because Britain ought not to be, and is not, a country that lets her prisoners die, even by their own decision, from their captors' adherence to principle that can perfectly well be compromised without being destroyed. If Mr Jenkins should change his mind now there will no doubt be an outcry from the worst elements of our own society, accusing him of being soft. But he has weathered such storms before. I believe that for him to let the sisters die rather than return them now to serve their sentence in Northern Ireland would stain his record. I think it would be right to return them, and I think would be wise, and I hope he will change his mind and do so.

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Doris Archer's sprained ankle cost her an amiable and well-organized day at the Albert Hall for the National Federation of Women's Institutes' annual general meeting. The matriarch of radio's rustic soap-opera was to have been a delegate, according to last week's scripts, until she slipped and injured herself breaking in the new green court shoes she had bought for the occasion. So a character called Mary Pound went in her place, and the actress playing her faithfully took her role, and the guests to get the true flavour of the report back which will assuredly be made in future instalments.

Whether many delegates had, like Doris, invested in new shoes was not easy to see, but about a quarter showed shiny hats, ranging from bowlers trimmed with lace to wide-brimmed floral affairs. In the morning's session it seemed that seconders of resolutions had made special efforts to catch the eye. One wore a multi-coloured mob cap over a bright red trouser suit and waist-length loop of pearls. Doris's vote was hardly missed. There were 6,000 delegates in the hall, and the early voters were all decided by majorities which appeared to be comfortably in excess of 5,990. Many delegates, represented two branches, and had two voting cards—a yellow one for their own branch and a red one for the "link" branch. With all the cards held high it made a pretty effect.

Women who had to raise red cards against the overruling of resolutions had made special efforts to catch the eye. One wore a multi-coloured mob cap over a bright red trouser suit and waist-length loop of pearls. Doris's vote was hardly missed. There were 6,000 delegates in the hall, and the early voters were all decided by majorities which appeared to be comfortably in excess of 5,990. Many delegates, represented two branches, and had two voting cards—a yellow one for their own branch and a red one for the "link" branch. With all the cards held high it made a pretty effect.

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# The Times Diary

## Women, garbage, family planning

Sylvia Gray, making her last address as chairman, struck a bold note by begging the Women's Institutes to live more dangerously. Perhaps this mild reprimand accounted for the readiness with which the delegates welcomed the urgency resolution on family planning. They voted, overwhelmingly for a return to the Conservative Government's scheme, even though their stand, even from the Ratings and Valuation Association, was not understood it except the civil servants who devised it.

Lady Dartmouth made a co-quetish plea for support for European Architectural Heritage Year, after the women had, by the usual massive majority, agreed to support the award. Mrs. Mezhven of the Fair Trading Office (the only speaker allowed to run far over his allotted time) enlisted the Institutes' aid in his investigations of party plan selling, doorstep selling, and one day sales.

The only contentious moment was when a Worcestershire representative grabbed the microphones to object to working arrangements that had been made with the Women's Royal Voluntary Service without reference to the AGM. She was quickly ruled out of order and told by Miss Gray that the executive were acting well within their powers. Speeches were careful and studied, but a nurse from Anglesey raised a good laugh by appealing to everyone to support the executive policy "with every part of you".

No Right Turn Ahead Alternative Route

Today's bewildering road sign was photographed near Leighton-Seas, Essex, by G. J. Collier, of Hove. More next week.

## Grin and...

To celebrate the approach of the half-way point of World Population Year, I went to the Commonwealth Society in London yesterday to listen to Julia Henderson, secretary-general of the International Planned Parenthood Federation. A jolly and dumpy American in blue, formerly a senior official with the United Nations, she spoke with bounce and humour, seeming on occasion to be about to burst out laughing.

But I fear she was ill-served by the means the Society uses to pack its audiences. Most of the 50 people there had been invited to a buffet lunch before, and I fear some over-indulged, since one or two nodded off.

The high point of the year for family planners will come in August, when there will be a two-week World Population Conference in Bucharest. Miss

Henderson is excited, believing it could herald a reversal of the opposition to family planning in the Soviet Union and its allies. She wants to ally the suspicions of the Communist and developing countries that family planning is a plot by the developed countries to thin the ranks of the poor in the interest of the rich.

Those who slept missed some risky jokes. Miss Henderson told the one about the woman who had had a child by every known method of birth control. She was asked to give a lecture on contraception was the introduction of electric light in primitive villages—it kept people awake until they were too tired for action.

Then a retired naval officer made a retired naval joke. Miss Henderson had revealed that the only places which had succeeded in actually reducing their populations were islands or small enclaves—Hongkong, Singapore, Bermuda, Taiwan. The retired officer said this was probably due to the run-down of the Royal Navy. Not Morescombe and Wise standard perhaps, but enough to indicate that there might be a little old-fashioned smut abroad at Bucharest.

## Old hand

Averell Harriman, the 82-year-old American diplomat, has a strong claim to priority over other advocates of East-West détente. In a recorded interview over national Soviet television he recalled the Soviet points of American-Soviet cooperation was during World War II, when he was ambassador.

A meeting with Leonid Brezhnev capped the 15-day visit to Moscow and Leningrad, which for Harriman was steeped in nostalgia. Russia has known peace of his life ever since the mid-twent-



ties, when he first went there. The highlights of his later career were his wartime journeys to Moscow, his appointment as ambassador in 1943, his long interview with Nikita Khrushchev in 1952 and his negotiation of the Test Ban Treaty in 1963.

Part of his purpose this time was to show the Soviet Union to his third wife, Pamela, the former Mrs. Randolph Churchill. The party included her son, Winston Churchill and his wife, who returned to London this week.

## Not so dusty

Britain's first official garbage man of the year is David Rabby, a personable young man of 21 from Dunfermline, Scotland. He

# Is half your brain wasted?

American psychologist Professor Robert Ornstein claims that Western education ignores half our brain and leaves us underdeveloped.

Psychologists now know that the left half of the brain (the left hemisphere) controls speech and other analytical functions—all qualities encouraged in Western culture. The right hemisphere is associated with "inferior" Eastern traditions: artistic talents, meditation, and intuitive judgements.

Our right hemisphere—the intuitive brain—is where the spark of genius lies: Albert Einstein and Nobel Prize winning physicist Murray Gell-Mann both attribute their achievements to right hemisphere activities.

By concentrating less on reading, writing, and rational analysis, and more on artistic and intuitive talents, we can develop our intellectual powers to their full potential. "This won't make us all into geniuses", Ornstein says, "but it will increase those capacities associated with what we call genius."

newscientist Every Thursday

PHS



# THE REFORM OF CURRENCIES

week's meeting of the International Monetary Fund's Committee of Twenty, charged with the task of reforming the world currency system and related matters, is regarded as the one era and the beginning of the era which began when Mr Nixon suspended the dollar's convertibility into gold on August 15, 1971.

The fact forced the other economic powers to face up to the need for basic reform of the world monetary system. That need had been increasingly obvious since the currency crises of the 1960s; and President Nixon's administration had been at first diplomatically evasive and then more loudly, for such ever since he took office in 1969. It was a triple-edged sword which President Nixon, blunt Treasury Secretary, once, then presented to partners across the Pacific Ocean.

It was essential to the fabric of international monetary affairs, for fear of the alternative anarchy of disintegration of the world economy into warring currency blocs with mutually hostile policies. The danger was not only of the fabric of international monetary affairs, for fear of the alternative anarchy of disintegration of the world economy into warring currency blocs with mutually hostile policies. The danger was not only of the fabric of international monetary affairs, for fear of the alternative anarchy of disintegration of the world economy into warring currency blocs with mutually hostile policies.

## Roots of problem

If, however, they can confine their attention to the financial consequences of the oil being supplied at today's prices, then there is much that the finance ministers can and must do to ensure friction-free recycling of the oil producers' surpluses without either sudden embarrassment to individual currencies or an unacceptable explosion of the cash basis of the Euro-dollar credit pyramid. Many mechanisms have been proposed. What is needed is a political decision to adopt at least one of them.

There remains the supreme problem of world inflation. Doubtless some cyclical relief will be given, indeed already is being given, by the likely downturn in world trade this year and by the prospective sharp recession next year. But cyclical easements should not be mistaken for a reversal of the underlying malignant trend to faster and faster inflation in all industrialized countries ruled by popular consent.

## Hyper-inflation

In addition to the general problem of world inflation, though present during the previous era as one item on a long agenda, has come to displace all others in importance. No longer was it sensible to discuss world monetary reform in the terms of the Bretton Woods agreement of 1944, that is primarily as a mechanism for warding off another depression.

Another depression of prewar proportions may indeed, perhaps must, come. But if and when it does, it will not be through a generalized deficiency of demand as in the 1930s, but through the inevitable reaction from hyper-inflation which destroys the usefulness of money and therefore the possibility of maximum economic activity.

What then should be expected of the Committee of Twenty finance ministers next week in Washington? First, they must tidy away the remnants of the old reform negotiations. In part this means rationalizing the role and defining the value of the Special Drawing Right so that it may less imperfectly fulfil its intended

## Churchill centenary

From Mrs C. Evans  
Sir, The suggestion in your article of May 28 that Westmorham has tried to commercialize on its proud association with Sir Winston Churchill has caused considerable hurt and astonishment. As one of the shops singled out for criticism on its window display may I say the following in our defence?

Our shop does not normally carry items of such importance as the limited edition figurine of Her Majesty. It was placed in the window for the occasion as, in our opinion, it has every association with Sir Winston, standing as a tribute to the tradition and greatness of the country he served. The building, also criticized, was placed there in affectionate symbolism of his wartime years.

Apart from the obvious argument that Westmorham has a duty to visitors and foreigners to carry Churchill souvenirs, may I point out that far from commercializing the day's celebrations, most Westmorham traders, including ourselves, were in fact shut!

Yours faithfully,  
CICILIA HOPSON,  
Chairman, Midas, Westmorham, Kent.

## News after noon

From Mr Ken Brodie  
Sir, Your piece on Friday about the two London evening papers prompts me to ask a question I have been pondering for some time, which evening do river titles refer to?

The Evening News make the situation still more confusing by using a front-page symbol showing the sun setting (or rising?) behind St Paul's.

If a new format is under consideration, why not a new title? *Afternoon News* would surely command as great a readership, and is surely a better trade description at the present time?

Yours faithfully,  
KEN BRODIE,  
11 Green Gardens, Richmond, Surrey.

# THE FLIXBOROUGH DISASTER

From Brigadier R. L. Allen  
Sir, As a previous Chief Inspector of Land Service Ammunition, ie, someone with over 30 years practical and theoretical experience in dealing with military explosives, responsible for safety precautions, siting ammunition depots, and moving explosives by road, rail and sea, and as one-time Army member of the Explosives Storage and Transport Committee, Flixborough disaster comes as no great surprise to me. The presence of petrochemical and gas holders, and chemical plants in the middle of populous areas has always struck me as a recipe for mayhem.

There are two basic tenets to be observed for dealing with explosive substances. The first involves what has been called: "The totalitarian law of physics", which says: "Anything which is not forbidden is compulsory." The words "not forbidden" are used in this context in the physical, not the legal or administrative sense. They refer to any event whose probability is not zero—ie, any event which is not physically impossible.

The law can be interpreted to mean that any event whose probability, however small, is not zero must occur if the population of events is great enough over a long enough period of time. It implies that no safety precautions however energetic and comprehensive can be infallible. If an accident is theoretically possible, then it is inevitable.

## Future of Concorde

From Major Oliver Stewart  
Sir, British aviation has fresh cause for alarm. Concorde, it now seems, might be steered on a middle course between the cancellation spoken of by Mr Bernard Braine on page 14 of your issue of June 4 and the enthusiastic and determined operation spoken of by Sir Peter Massfield in his letter on the opposite page. Such a middle course could be even more disastrous than outright cancellation.

If, instead of being abandoned or limited to operations with a few faith in it, Concorde were to be thrust upon an operator who would be happier without it, the aircraft might have nothing to do with its intrinsic qualities. Too often good airplanes have been destroyed by bad operators. One of the world's finest airliners, the VC10 was virtually killed in order to allow BOAC, backed by the Government, to

## The A6 murder

From Mr Paul Foot  
Sir, In your issue of May 18 you report that six MPs from all three major parties have put down a motion in the House of Commons urging the Home Secretary to set up an inquiry into the verdict in the A6 murder case, after which James Hanratty was hanged. The motion states that there is "new evidence" which has come to light since the trial and which points to Hanratty's innocence.

Possibly the most startling of all the "new evidence" which has come to light in the past 12 years has first been publicized last month. It is a full statement made by Miss Valerie Storie to police officers a few hours after she was shot in a lay-off on the A6 road.

Miss Storie's identification evidence in court several months later was, according to the judge, the "finchpin" of the prosecution case that James Hanratty had murdered her lover, Michael Gregson. Of central importance to that case was the assurance in the witness box of a senior police officer that Miss Storie's account of the murderer "did not change from first to last."

## Prisoners in Turkey

From Mrs Feriha Grant  
Sir, With the release of Timothy Davey the interest of the British press in the fate of prisoners in Turkey has evaporated. Even your "newspaper of record" has not clearly indicated what has happened to all the other prisoners but the impression given has been that the 50th anniversary of the Turkish Republic was belatedly marked by a general amnesty.

It is true that thousands of prisoners have been set free and others have had major reductions in their sentences. Even politically motivated kidnappers and bomb-throwers have benefited. This followed parliamentary approval for the freeing of offenders against various articles of the penal code (which is closely modelled on that of Mussolini's Italy).

But when Prime Minister Heath's coalition partners came to vote on offenders against those sections of the code prohibiting the advocacy or even recognition of conflicting class interests, 20 Salvation party MP's went back on agreed policy and voted against "clemency" in this category. As a consequence, several hundred of Turkey's alien, white, translators, teachers, academics and prominent figures of the banned Turkish Workers Party remain incarcerated, "guilty" of wanting for social reform by open and constitutional means.

## Naming the pandas

From Mrs A. R. Trouton  
Sir, Heath and Heather? Ling and Erica?  
Yours truly,  
A. R. TROUTON,  
196 Ruskin Park House,  
Champion Hill, SE5.

From Miss E. M. Ligon  
Sir, How about "Edward" and "Erica"?  
Yours faithfully,  
BARBARA M. LIGON,  
21 Church Street,  
Henley-on-Thames,  
Oxfordshire.

## Y homes and wealth

From Duke of Bedford and Lord  
Sir, I have most ably put the case pages for "retaining great estates in the country houses which they belong" and which "millions of people who would like to put forward an alternative point of view which is a much smaller and less well catered for class of people, but one which is almost entirely forgotten in the numbers of family outings and subjects, who pour out of all towns and other areas, to national heritage of which houses, architecturally lovely in their own contents on view, are an important part.

Though the contents of many of these houses are not "art collections of equal importance" they do offer an enhancement of the character of the area and inform visitors of their authenticity of the life of past generations.

In the case of such houses, wealth death duties (the latter have sadly taken a heavy toll) not use owners to part with the but in many cases to break "historic houses" as an entry in the answer is to conserve the

# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

## Visit of the Bolshoi Ballet

From Danc Peggy Ashcroft and others  
Sir, Our Government has decided it cannot "Ban the Bolshoi". The responsibility for their coming here therefore rests with the Management who have invited them and who may be exposing them to demonstrations.

We, the undersigned, believe in cultural exchanges. As fellow artists we shall be sorry if their welcome is marred by demonstrations. But there are many who, like ourselves, will feel unable to attend their performances: this because there seems no other way to express our long and deep concern at the distressing history of the Panovs—their dismissal from the Kirov Ballet, the refusal to grant a visa to first both, and then one to go to Israel, and the deprivation of their right to work in the USSR.

This may seem less grave than the imprisonment of others, who have insisted on the right to speak—such as the tragic Bukovsky. But we believe that such repression endangers our cultural exchange.

Yours truly,  
PEGGY ASHCROFT,  
LAURENCE OLIVIER,  
HAROLD PINTER,  
LINDSAY ANDERSON,  
FREDERICK ASHTON,  
JUDI DENCH,  
JOHN GIELGUD,  
PETER HALL,  
RAYMOND LEPPARD,  
JONATHAN MILLER,  
TREVOR NUNN,  
JOAN PLowRIGHT,  
MARIE RAMBERT,  
JANET SUZMAN,  
June 3.

## From Lady Diana Cooper and Dame Sybil Thorneike Casson

Sir, At this time when the Bolshoi Ballet is due to come to the Coliseum, we would like to draw attention to the plight of the ballet dancers, Valery and Galina Panov.

They applied to emigrate to Israel in March, 1972, which resulted in their having to leave the Kirov Ballet. Later Valery was imprisoned for 10 days on a trumped up charge of "hooliganism", and put into a cell with amputees—a not very subtle warning.

Following worldwide concern and indignation at the treatment of the Panovs, Valery was granted a visa in January of this year; however, Galina was still refused one. Since then the policy of the Soviet authorities has been to try to split husband and wife. Galina has now been told to go back to the Kirov to work, while her husband has been told to leave the country or get a job but not as a dancer. For Valery, who is considered one of the greatest dancers in the world, this is a form of torture calculated to destroy him.

As women and artists, we wish to protest on two grounds: that of the shocking conduct by the Soviet authorities in trying to break up a marriage and that of preventing a dancer, following his wife, to his own country and not allowing him to leave except without his wife.

Yours sincerely,  
DIANA COOPER,  
SYBIL THORNDIKE CASSON,  
10 Warwick Avenue, W2.

## From Mr Leonard Bond

Sir, In view of Flixborough, is not now the time for the creation of a Government-sponsored, but independent "Doom-Watch" organization with teeth, to act as a watchdog for the public with regard to the possible risks from new technology and existing pollution of our environment?

Yours faithfully,  
LEONARD BOND,  
Student (Final Year),  
Department of Applied Physics,  
The City University, EC1,  
June 3.

## From Mr M. N. Wells

Sir, The disaster at Flixborough should not be used as ammunition by Sir Bernard Braine, MP, and

## From Mr M. N. Wells

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سلاسل الجرافيك

Sheila B

# Shopping around



Some readers got blank looks when they shopped for stationery decorated with Lys de Bray's delicate botanical drawings. Assistants in shops with the note-paper in stock disclaimed knowledge of Lys de Bray, although they had been selling her designs like hot cakes. For any who suffered frustration, let me suggest you ask for the original Elgin Court range. The Lys de Bray designs are in Series D4, Series C1 features an illustration by Arthur Rackham, taken from an illustration to *The Tempest*—very stylized and restrained. Series B1 has a little Hansel and Gretel cottage scene

with hovering fairy—the design by Horace J. Knowles was taken from an Edwardian fairy-tale book. Series A1 is again by Arthur Rackham, and is a graceful, flowing illustration to *Midsummer Night's Dream* (illustrated here). All are packed as 10 large sheets with 10 envelopes to sell at about 55p the pack. The colours are soft and original, deep or pastel. There are many stockists and you can get their names from Elgin Court Designs, of Redan Place, Queensway, London, W2. (01-229 1464).

I used this stationery for a thank-you note and got a reply thanking me for my thank-you and commenting on how much pleasure the paper had given.

Swingball is a new outdoor game from Dunlop which can be played even in small areas of about 10 feet square. A bat and ball game, it can be fast and fun, and it is said to improve your timing and coordination for racket games like squash, badminton or tennis.

Swingball is a ball anchored to an upright shaft. The player—and this can be played solo—hits the ball in such a way as to move a nylon ring up or down the coils of a spring on the shaft. The game starts with the ball halfway up the coils of the spring and is won when the nylon rings reach the top or bottom of the spring. Two bats are supplied with the set, but you can play a game of

doubles by hitting alternate shots on each side and swapping the racket-shaped bats from player to player. Swingball is portable and collapsible, needs no special terrain, and costs £8.25. Simpson of Piccadilly, London W1A 2AS, will send illustrated, descriptive leaflets and will post the set free of extra charge—spare bats are not needed except by the destructive but can be bought at £1 each.

The game is fairly widely distributed to Dunlop stockists and, if you want to call at your nearest shop for a personal inspection, you can get the retailer's name from Dunlop Sports Co of Allington House, 136/142 Victoria Street, London SW1E 5LD.

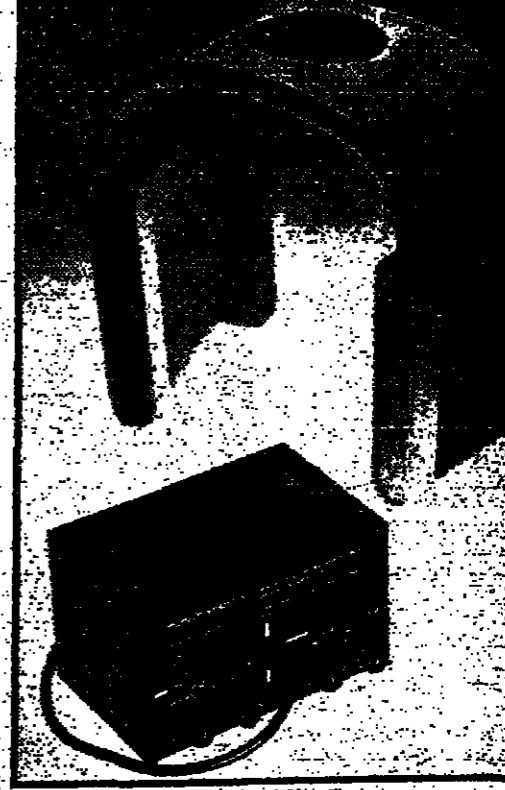
Hear Muffs are a comfortable way of listening in bed, on the couch or lying on the floor. Headphones are encased in a soft cushion that clings to the head. The covering fabric zips off, while the flex is coiled like telephone cords to avoid tangling. You wouldn't walk about wearing them as they are fairly large but they really are comfortable and they don't ruin the music. Hear Muffs are in several colours and they are now at Lasky's new store at 481 Oxford Street, London W1. They cost £16.40 including VAT (add 30p for postage). Phone 01-493 8641.

The Jecklin float is another departure from traditional headphone design, designed by a Swiss sound engineer. It is exceptionally light, comprising an acrylic "glass" shell with foam cushioning. It generates a smooth, flat sound field in front of the ears, reproducing natural acoustic conditions, without the ear-splitting jets that are pumped into the head by more conventional headphones. In fact, you can keep right on talking while you listen, as though too many people don't already do that.

The float has its own black box, a power-supply switch unit. Two headsets can be connected to each box. Exclusively at Lasky's, it costs £97.90.



Hear muffs



Jecklin float

Don't be bemused by summer, here at last. Winter inevitably comes and now is the time to get heated about it. With electricity at present prices, coal fires do have added attractions. Sorry—solid fuel is what they call this versatile fuel now.

The gorgeous fireplaces commissioned from famous international designers by the National Coal Board are now at Selfridges, in a superb display sponsored by British Steel, International Wool Secretariat and the Solid Fuel Advisory Service. On show until June 15. So take the chance of seeing these highly original fireplaces in the flesh, as it were. The whole burning concept has been so well thought.

Every time a Castel painting went on show in Halcyon Days it sold. Buyers who came back for more were disappointed to find none because Castel paints so slowly.

So Susan Benjamin of Halcyon Days started building up a collection, buying the paintings and hiding them away until she had enough for a good display that would meet her clients' demands. The exhibition is now on at 14 Brook Street, London, W1 (telephone 01-499 5784 for an invitation card showing three of the paintings or drop in).

Black and white reproductions are unfair because the chief attraction of these gouaches is the vibrant colouring and the delicate technique. People buy the paintings because they make me feel happy to look at them. Castel is Charles de Castelbajac, born in Fontainebleau, who studied art in Paris. He has been exhibited in Paris and Geneva, explored Africa and the Mediterranean, and reflects the colour and life of these regions in his work. Prices are from around £110 to £330.



The walls of my garage hung with plastic-coated shelves, easy to hang a couple of cup hooks and to remove when I want to change the layout. The shelves are also hung with rack-bottles and odds and ends kitchen cupboards in the are also hung with rack-bottles and odds and ends kitchen cupboards in the shelves are so far apart the waste space, and there is a to how much china can be stacked before breakage when something is taken the bottom of the pile, have put in extra shelves in plastic-coated wire range, one two shelves in the depth of one. These are same as the garage shelves standing on their side instead of being hung.

I buy these useful units Storemore Products, a order firm which has a given me excellent service which I have recommended many friends. They also useful kitchen gadgets like metal, heat-spreading stove vegetable racks, sink-side holders, and a lot of u things for other parts of house. Cooker guards, hangers to take five skirts, rods and wine racks are at a very large range. Get prices and leaflets from 5 more Products of 153 High Road, Luton, Beds. Every is very clearly illustrated.

Congratulations to Rimmel for adding a double-edged, eye-pencil sharpener to their cosmetics accessories. It fits all sizes of Rimmel eye pencils from slim to jumbo and it does not wear away the pencil as ordinary sharpeners so often do when trying to sharpen that soft, waxy point. The double sharpener costs 17p, and is in yellow plastic. At most Rimmel stockists and soon to be in all of them. En passant, con-



gratulations to Rimmel for the way they have managed to hold their prices down.



## Now that you know your Scotch, taste what came before.

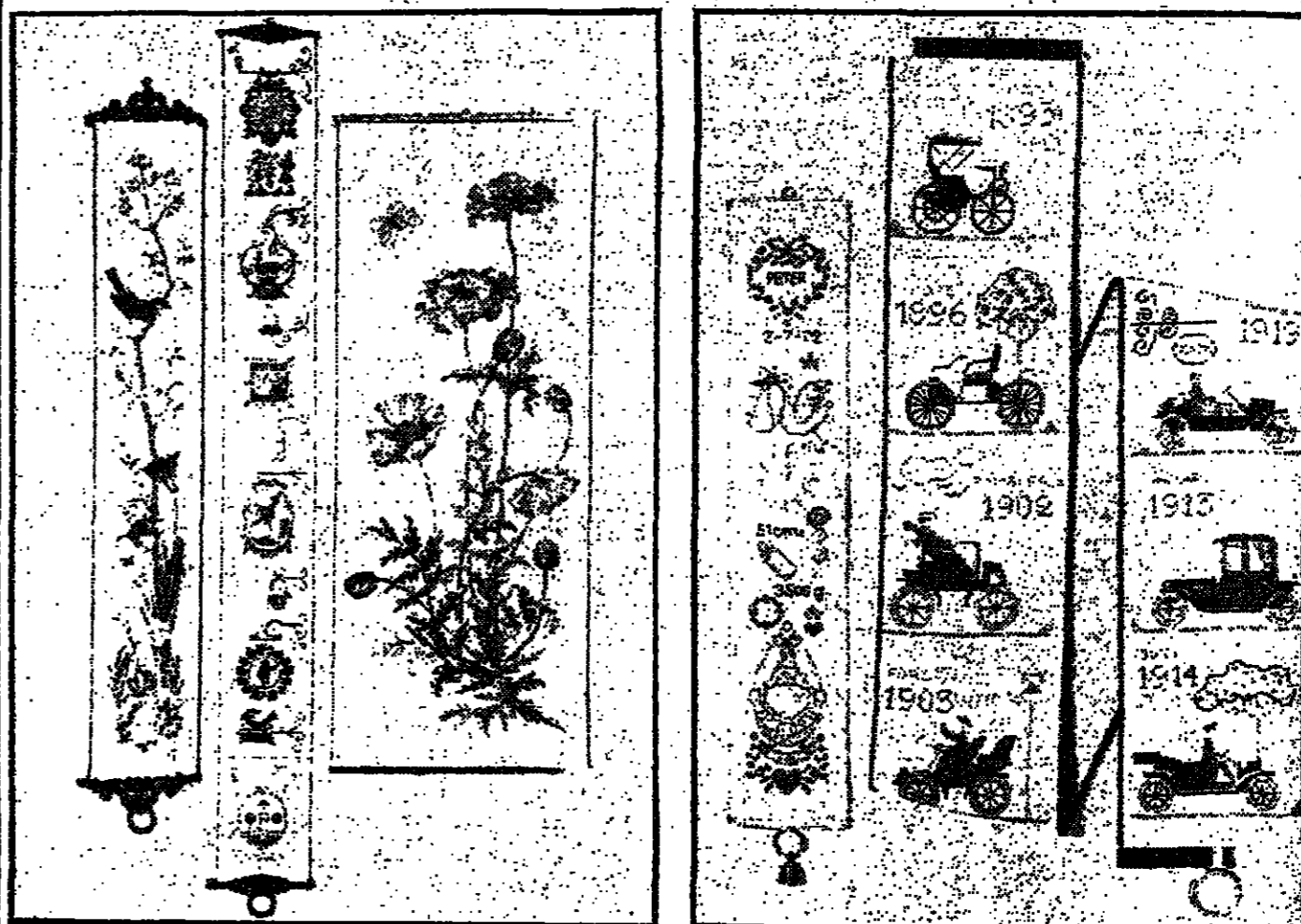
When you drink Scotch today, you're probably enjoying a blend of twenty to thirty different sorts of Scotch whiskies. However, for many centuries before the art of blending was developed, the original whisky of Scotland was pure malt, first recorded in the Scottish Exchequer Rolls of 1494.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt has an aroma and taste very different from the blend to which you are probably accustomed. But the smoothness and mellowness of Glenfiddich is difficult to describe.

It can best be experienced. We could tell you at length about our family distillery at Glenfiddich, the hand-beaten copper pot stills and the pure Highland water. But for now, let us merely say that William Grant & Sons make Glenfiddich today as we have done for four generations in the traditional way. The result is a pure malt whisky matured for at least eight years—a delight to drink.

Why not try a dram with a friend? It could be a great step backwards for you.

Glenfiddich Pure Malt Whisky.



I was beautifully brought up. My Dorset school aimed at equipping us all for any kind of life and our education covered a great deal more than basic languages, maths, and English. Most of our evenings were "drawing room evenings" where we had to debate the political and economic issues of the day and to discuss what we had read in the day's newspapers (of which there were a great many more than exist today, although some titles were banned). We also had bridge and whist evenings, musical evenings, painting evenings and embroidery or sewing evenings.

Embroidery was my hurdle. The most flattering comment I got from a normally friendly headmistress was that "she would have preferred to see it left plain" when I showed her some fabric covered with my non-masterpiece. Yet I love it—when others do it and do it well.

Could I embroider. I would pore over the catalogue from Eva Rosenstand, which blends traditional designs with contemporary, uncluttered yet

still charming adaptations. I must stress that Eva Rosenstand does not sell separate designs. She sells complete needlework kits. That is, the

material, yarn, pattern, all needed to reproduce designs in the colours in catalogue. Most of the are on natural linens. patterns are not stamped but are worked from a tailed, diagrammed chart to evenly woven, unstuffed fabric. The catalogue is 25p including postage. It is a shop and showroom. The Old Rectory, Church Ipswich, Suffolk. IP6 2JL. Telephone Ipswich 046 830340 for any further of anything from covers to bell pulls.

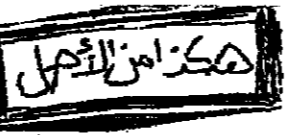
Appliqué kits are also by Rosenstand. There some really endearing mals and I adore a hummel lion. Also rather fetching some felt mice, flat cuddly. Vintage cars, birds and flowers are all part the range and versatility the Rosenstand pattern which are also on sale at Regent Street, London, W1



The Reject Shop specializes in bargains of seconds, samples and slightly imperfect goods at low prices. Often the only thing wrong is a crooked label or a near-invisible fault. But they are now discounting even their budget-priced merchandise to celebrate their first anniversary. Bargain prices all next week at 245 Brompton Road, London SW3.

A sale starts in all branches of Habitat tomorrow. Some of the reductions are quite dramatic and I am told there is plenty of stock in all the shops.

The Design Centre is in the throes of its annual Shopping in '81 exhibition. Each year this draws crowds from all over Britain as from abroad. The bonus is that everything in view, chosen by Britain's craftsmen and manufacturers Justice, can be bought at Design Centre can tell you where books, clothes, souvenir greeting cards, adult clothes, toys and, well anything you want aim are represented there. The Design Centre is at 28 Haymarket London SW1Y 4SU.



MORTUARY

Palace... The engagement is announced between...

Palace... The engagement is announced between...

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Palace... The engagement is announced between...

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Palace... The engagement is announced between...

Palace... The engagement is announced between...

Forthcoming marriages... Mr. C. B. Hudson and Miss L. C. Arden-Close.

Forthcoming marriages... Mr. J. S. Hutton and Miss J. A. Hutton.

Forthcoming marriages... Mr. M. Feldmann and Miss L. Weinstein.

Forthcoming marriages... Mr. R. E. Kendall and Miss M. M. Nicholson.

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Royal visit: King Taufiq Shah... Heathrow airport, London, yesterday.

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OBITUARY

DR A. C. MENZIES

Important contributions to spectroscopy

Professor D. A. Long and Professor R. V. Jones write: Dr A. C. Menzies, former research director of Hilger & Watts, who died on May 25, will be remembered with affection by his many friends the world over.

Dr A. C. Menzies was born of Scots parents in 1897, and was educated at Christ's Hospital. In 1916 he joined the Royal Naval Air Service and saw active service as a seaplane pilot in the Aegean.

During this period he made significant original contributions to atomic and Raman spectroscopy, and earned a well deserved reputation as a research physicist at the University of Leeds, where he was first to the then, University College of Leicester where he inaugurated the department of physics, and subsequently in 1952 to Southampton where he was Professor of Physics.

His humanity and concern for others are illustrated by his efforts in the United States on behalf of refugee scientists from Germany. Simon spent his first night in England at the Menzies' house at Southampton; and Weissberg was found a place in Menzies's laboratory at the University of World War he served in the Operations Research Centre of the Air Ministry, attaining the rank of group captain. His contributions were not only on the scientific front. His personality and integrity were such that on one occasion when relations with management and union showed signs of breaking down, he was accepted by the union as a mediator and good relations were re-established.

Menzies did a great deal to further spectroscopy both in Britain and internationally. His work as convener of the spectroscopy group of the Physical Society and for the Colloquium Spectroscopicum Internationale will long be appreciated. He had great charm, true modesty, a fine sense of humour, and a clear sense of duty. His wise and patient counsel and his cheerful presence will be much missed. He leaves a widow and one daughter—who by one of the not uncommon coincidences of the academic world, happens to be teaching Chinese to the son of her father's first research student.

Miss Mary Chaplin, a correspondent writes: The death on May 28, after a long illness, of Elsie May Chaplin removes a well-known figure in building technical journals. Born in 1910, she joined the Builder in 1926 and four years later was promoted secretary to the editor, W. T. Plume, subsequently serving two of his successors. Mary Chaplin played a great part in the post-war development of this established and leading journal, now titled Building; her personal contribution included acting as an unofficial information officer to the members of the construction industry, to whom she was guide, philosopher and friend, and among whom her encyclopaedic knowledge and retentive memory made her something of a legend. Her work was recognized in 1966 by the award of the MBE.

Lady Hill, widow of Major-General Sir Basil Alexander Hill, KBE, CB, DSO, has died at Coupar Angus, Perthshire, aged 90.

Col John Caryfort Loch, who was director of Military Prisons in India from 1925 to 1929 and Chief Commandant of the Mysore State Forces from 1929 to 1935, has died aged 96.

OBITUARY

SIR JOHN CARROLL

Science in naval service

B. W. L. writes: The note on Sir John Carroll which you published referred to the severe loss to astronomy caused by his translation to the Admiralty in the early years of the war. Astronomy's loss was the Royal Navy's gain and I should like to add a brief appreciation of this aspect of his career.

In 1942 he was invited to join the Admiralty and his scientific ability and practical common sense were soon put to good use in many wartime problems such as the effectiveness of depth charges, defence against the homing torpedo, how to stop welded ships from breaking in two and the need even in those days, for a centralized computing service.

At the end of the war the Navy pressed him to stay on; he resigned his professorship at Aberdeen and before long he was appointed to the new combined post of Scientific Adviser to the Board of Admiralty and Deputy Controller for Research and Development. Here he was able to participate both in the formation of Navy requirements and in the deployment of technical resources to meet them. He became involved at one time or another in the whole range of technical interests of the Admiralty, from the development of the Polaris system as the national deterrent. He was a founder member of the Defence Research Policy Committee and introduced a system of priorities and through-costing for Naval projects which set the pattern for other departments. Firmly convinced of the importance of defence cooperation with our continental allies he was a leading figure in the arrangements for international collaboration in research and development and of the Nato Naval Advisory Group.

It was a fitting culmination to his distinguished career in the service of the Navy that in 1964, shortly before his retirement, he became, as Chief Scientist (Royal Navy), a full member of the Admiralty Board. His wise counsel will be remembered both by his former colleagues in the Royal Naval Scientific Service and in Naval circles at large.

Mrs Clifford Bax, who has died, was the widow of Clifford Bax, the dramatist, poet, and essayist, whom she married in 1927. She was Vera May, daughter of Colonel and Mrs Claude Rawlins.

All her life she was interested in painting in oils, principally portraits, and her work has been exhibited by the Royal Society of Portrait Painters. Her portrait of the late Sir Arnold Bax, Master of the Queen's Music, her brother-in-law, hangs in the Hall of the Royal Academy of Music. Her poetry has been published in several anthologies.

Mrs Bax was previously married to Stanley Kennedy North, artist, designer and restorer of pictures, and Filson Young, writer, journalist and editor of the Saturday Review.

Mr D. F. Karaka, former editor and managing director of Current, an English-language weekly published from Bombay, was killed in Bombay. He was the first Indian President of the Oxford Union and was on the editorial staff of the Bombay Chronicle before becoming editor of Current, a post he held for 24 years.

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# London and Regional Market Prices

## Gold shares active

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, May 24 Dealings End, Today § Contango Day, June 10 Settlement Day, June 18  
§ Forward bargains are permitted on two previous days



### SAVILLS

#### PROPERTY VALUERS

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Stock	Price	Change	Div Yield	Company	Price	Change	Div Yield	Company	Price	Change	Div Yield	Company	Price	Change	Div Yield
<b>BRITISH FUNDS</b>															
1000	1000			1000	1000			1000	1000			1000	1000		
<b>COMMERCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL</b>															
<b>COMMONWEALTH AND FOREIGN</b>															
<b>LOCAL AUTHORITIES</b>															
<b>FOREIGN STOCKS</b>															
<b>DOLLAR STOCKS</b>															
<b>BANKS AND DISCOUNTS</b>															
<b>BREWERS AND DISTILLERIES</b>															
<b>INSURANCE</b>															
<b>INVESTMENT TRUSTS</b>															
<b>OIL</b>															
<b>PROPERTY</b>															
<b>RUBBER</b>															
<b>TEA</b>															
<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>															
<b>SHIPPING</b>															
<b>MINES</b>															
<b>FINANCIAL TRUSTS</b>															
<b>REGIONALS</b>															

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# THE TIMES BUSINESS NEWS

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## C scheme will allow Italy use gold reserves as lateral for major loans

Vogel, Virginia, June 6. A scheme has been worked out by the EEC to enable its gold reserves to be used as collateral for major loans, to sources close to ministers and central banks attending the Inter-Community Conference in London.

The scheme will go ahead without the acceptance of the Inter-Community Conference. It is one of the measures prepared to give Italy against gold. The French would use the scheme, said the matter of urgency because of the political situation in Italy.

Officials said, however, Germany giving a large loan, for a gold price of the time the loan is made would be used to buy gold from the German of the loan period, Italians not be able to cash the gold. The gold price would be slightly below the free market gold price.

There has been talk of fixing prices for such an amount would pay in gold, that is nearest to market prices prevailing at the time of the loan.

Mr. Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve, said here that if a major intergovernment on gold worked out in the near future, it would be in the interest of the Federal Reserve, in order to dampen speculation that resulting from a question was not a

matter of urgency. He admitted that a real problem existed for some countries, in that any attempt to sell gold in a large volume would immediately depress the free market price.

The scheme worked out by the EEC gets round this difficulty by ensuring that the gold would go directly from one central bank to another and not involve the free market.

One senior German government official attending the conference said that the "desperate political situation in Italy is not fully appreciated by the Americans. Our government is extremely worried that further trouble in Italy could blow the Common Market to pieces. Some of the real danger of a Communist take-over in Italy."

"The situation is so critical that we will go ahead with our gold plans irrespective of American views. We just hope the Americans will come around to seeing our point of view."

A British government official noted that the scheme could be presented as an internal EEC matter, and by this means it would be possible to go ahead with it and persuade the Americans to drop objections that they may have.

The German official pointed out that actual gold sales may not be necessary under the scheme. But he felt it was vital now that the Italians were in a position to use their gold reserves to get capital to finance their deficit. The Italian government, sources said here, may announce a package of internal anti-inflation measures next week.

In their opposition to the plan, the Americans see it as opening the road again for gold to play a major role as a basic reserve asset in the international monetary system.

## Barclays decides not to buy Franklin

From Peter Stratford, New York, June 6.

Barclays Bank International announced today that it was not interested in buying the Franklin National Bank.

The brief statement was issued by Mr. Louis Morel, the bank's chief executive, after reports of Barclays' interest in the Franklin had appeared in the New York press.

Previously, Barclays had confirmed that it had had exploratory talks with the Federal Reserve authorities about the possibility of taking an interest in the Franklin National, but it had stressed the exploratory nature of the talks, that there had been nothing concrete in them.

Barclays had previously been rebuffed by the New York State Banking Commission when it tried to take over the Long Island Trust, a suburban bank. The Franklin National has a similar suburban position and is even bigger, so Barclays was careful to be tentative.

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## Two Guthrie groups to be reunited by takeover

By Anthony Rowley

Guthrie Corporation, the quoted plantation and industrial group, is making a two-part takeover bid worth £18m in total for Guthrie & Co., the unquoted inter-national trading and manufacturing company from which it split away in 1961.

Guthrie is making a £9.3m bid in shares of the corporation to the small number of family and trustee holdings, who account for 52 per cent of Guthrie & Co.

But, as the other 48 per cent of Guthrie & Co is held by a quoted investment company, virtually all the shares are held by Guthrie Corporation.

When Guthrie & Co separated from Guthrie Corporation in 1961, taking its trading and manufacturing interests in Singapore, Malaysia and Australia with it, Marl was formed to develop the Hogg and Anderson families associated with Guthrie & Co access to a public quotation.

The 1961 split of the two companies separated trading and manufacturing activities from Guthrie & Co concentrated on trading and 12 plantation companies were merged in 1965 to form Guthrie Corporation. However, both groups have since developed separate commercial operations and the time is now felt to be ripe for bringing them completely back together, via the merger. Guthrie Corporation's activities are concentrated mainly in Europe and N America.

The Corporation is offering 34 of its shares (worth 280p each at last night's closing price) for every 100 shares in Marl. This values Marl at 95.2p a share against a closing price last night of 88p. The offer is a doubling of the price during the day.

For those Guthrie & Co shares not held by Marl, Guthrie Corporation is offering 43 of its own shares for every 10 held.

The directors of Marl and Guthrie & Co. together with certain other shareholders in each company, have agreed to accept the offers in respect of 49.1 per cent of the issued capital and of certain other shares in Guthrie & Co.

In addition, with other shares held by Marl, this gives Guthrie Corporation acceptances exceeding 50 per cent. The boards of Marl and Guthrie & Co will recommend all other shareholders to accept the offer.

Profits before tax of Guthrie & Co for last year were announced yesterday at £3.9m against £1.5m in the previous year. Guthrie Corporation will be announcing its profits for last year on June 13. They are expected to show a 20 per cent increase against £5.6m in the previous year.

## Guardian Properties seeks suspension: Stern liquidation move

By John Plender

Guardian Properties (Holdings), the property group run by Mr Harvey Soning which announced liquidation problems in March, has asked the Stock Exchange to suspend dealings in its shares.

This follows the group's failure to secure additional finance to complete its existing development and continue the orderly disposal of its properties.

A statement from the company stated that it was taking immediate steps to achieve the above aim. Earlier this week discussions with a number of leading property developers about the possibility of a rescue were taking place.

The talks, which involved the formation of a new holding company to realize the group's assets under new control, appear to have foundered.

Guardian's shares closed yesterday at 8p after a fall of 1p on the day. Last year they had been as high as 61p.

Mr Kenneth Cork, the well-known City accountant, has been appointed liquidator. Since last month, when he was called by Wiltstar, he has been advising a means of ensuring an orderly realization of group assets to overcome the cash shortage. It is believed that the move was prompted by the Crown Agents, the semi-official Government body which acts as agent for overseas governments, and the National Westminster Bank.

Yesterday's meeting also formally approved the formation of a committee of inspection. The Crown Agents, National Westminster Bank and merchant bankers, Keyser Ullmann, are the members. Large numbers of British and foreign banks are involved with Wiltstar's subsidiaries.

The voluntary liquidation follows broadly the same method as the unwinding of the Lyon Group, where Mr Cork also acted for creditors. Wiltstar's operating subsidiaries will continue to bring property developments to completion.

The properties will then be sold and any surplus over liabilities will be high proportion of the unsecured creditors of Wiltstar probably depends on whether the property market shows an improvement.

The size of the group's assets and liabilities will almost certainly cause surprise in financial circles and beyond. Mr Stern, an American citizen, aged 38, only launched his own group in the middle of 1971. Before then he had been a driving force at the property group of his father-in-law Mr Oseas Freshwater.

Though primarily interested in property, Wiltstar has interests in insurance through a property bond fund, printing and publishing, and construction both in the United Kingdom and overseas. A high proportion of its debt consists of short and medium term advances. A combination of this and the set-back in the property market led to technical default over loans within the group.

The group also has substantial interests in residential property which will have been affected by the rent freeze. Earlier this week, Mr Cork said he did not believe that the liquidation of Wiltstar would have any immediate effect on the thousands of tenants in the group's property. Pathology of a property empire, page 27

## Commission doubts on Eagle Star's argument

By Ian Morrison

The Monopolies and Mergers Commission reached its decision to permit Eagle Star to buy Bernard Sunley Investment Trust and Grovewood Securities despite its doubts about the "extent and urgency" of Eagle Star's need for an increase in its capital base and despite reservations expressed by the Department of Trade and the Association of Insurance Brokers, according to the Commission's report (Cmd 5641), published yesterday.

The report says that Eagle Star saw its primary objective as the strengthening of its capital base so as to increase the ratio of its free assets to its premium income. This, the company felt, was particularly desirable in view of the profile of its motor and liability business and its overseas expansion plans.

By contrast, "if a ready-made portfolio of suitable assets could be obtained in return for Eagle Star securities, the objective would be achieved more effectively."

The report expresses considerable scepticism with this line of argument. It points out that the national 50 per cent increase in the capital base under the original proposal would fall to 20 per cent if the premium on acquisition were offset against the share premium account.

Moreover, any modification of the terms in the light of subsequent market movements could lead to a further necessary increase in the capital base being "modest."

It argues: "Eagle Star's desire to strengthen its capital base... does not in itself justify this particular merger; and any other merger necessarily justified by a need or a desire to increase a company's capital base."

The report stresses that the acquisition of Grovewood, with its manufacturing interests, should not be construed as a precedent for the purchase of special features, notably the close historic relationship between the two companies, which lead it to conclude that the merger is unlikely to affect the traditional unwillingness of insurance companies to venture far into the territory of manufacturing and trading companies.

The chief concern of the Commission was with the public interest issues raised by the merger and these issues the report gives the proposals a clean bill of health.

The Department of Trade, by contrast, was worried about the Grovewood acquisition because of the differences between insurance company and industrial company. It cites a number of special features, notably the close historic relationship between the two companies, which lead it to conclude that the merger is unlikely to affect the traditional unwillingness of insurance companies to venture far into the territory of manufacturing and trading companies.

The report reveals that Eagle Star has a 10 per cent separate accounts for both Grovewood and Sunley after the merger. It strongly suggests that insurance companies should be obliged to provide the Department of Trade with regular returns showing the market values of each class of their investment.

## Committee of 20 pact postponed

By Cross, June 6

The Community Finance Group ruled out any final agreement on a question of mobilizing gold reserves in the light of a brief meeting of the group's participants, Dr Hans Eichel, German Finance Minister and Mr Denis Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, agreed that the time for a solution at the meeting of the group in Washington, which appeared to be recent hints coming from Washington that the group might now be preparing its long-standing proposal to mobilize the world's official gold reserves in the light of the current situation.

Dr Healey said that the Americans were still in the process of defining their position, but the Community still needed time to work out a comprehensive agreement taking into account the views of the United States and the developing world.

Dr Apel said that next week's Washington meeting would probably contribute to the final agreement. He said that the position was "tending almost continuously" to an EEC Finance meeting at Zeist in the Netherlands at the end of the month.

Mr Healey said that "all important matters of substance" the Community now had an agreed position. Other participants were more sceptical about the amount of progress made today, arguing that all that had been agreed was to discuss next week.

These included points like guidelines for currency floating and operating details for the proposed new system of special drawing rights.

The other important topic on the agenda was a discussion among the Nine on the general economic situation in the Community. The European Commission had made a last minute bid to galvanize member governments into action in the fight against inflation and worsening balance of payments problems.

But the fact that the urgent measures prepared by the Commission were only delivered to member capitals late last night meant that the Nine had had no time to study them fully.

The Commission's plan centred on new moves to strengthen credit facilities available to member governments in the framework of the Community's Monetary Cooperation Fund.

The Commission is apparently hoping that rich Arab oil states will be willing to loan the Community substantial credits to be used to prop up ailing members. A sum of \$10,000m (about £4,166m) has been mentioned.

Mr Healey made it clear that he was reluctant to commit himself to the Commission's plan, given the different economic situations in different member countries.

He told journalists that he would prefer such points as the ability of the Eurocurrency market to deal with pressures caused by the oil crisis and the control of short-term capital movements to have figured in the Community list.

In the event, the ministers agreed to pass the Commission blueprint to various competent EEC bodies for discussion.

There may then be further discussions on the basis of these studies at the next meeting of Finance Ministers, due to take place in Brussels on July 15.

## SE members each to pay £200 to cover defaults

By Our Financial Editor

Members of the Stock Exchange are likely to have to pay a total of £1.38m into the compensation fund after the recent failure of three more stockbroker businesses.

This is the second time this year the Stock Exchange Council has had to call for money from the 4,600-strong membership and reflects defaults by Mitton, Butler, Priest; Chapman & Rowe; and Davy & Candy.

The fund is there to guarantee investors against loss due to stockbroker failures, and it is the policy of the council to maintain it at around £1m.

After the three recent defaults, the council is making an interim call on the membership of £200 per head. This will raise £920,000. But to pay out estimated losses and to maintain the fund at £1m, a further call of £100 a head is likely to be made later.

This is only the second time that such a call has been made on London members of the Stock Exchange.

## Appeal to free office rents

The National Association of Pension Funds plans to issue a two-part document containing its views on legislation in the property market at the beginning of next week.

The first part, which will be sent to Mr Crosland at the Department of the Environment, will deal with the impact of rent controls on commercial property.

In spite of a Government statement two weeks ago which promised a complete end to rent controls by March, 1976, the NAPF are opposed to the continuation of the freeze for another year and what they regard as the arbitrary nature of the Government's policy.

The NAPF are expected to argue that the freeze on commercial rents involves an irretrievable loss of income, whereas the current controls, such as that on landlords, represents something more akin to a deferment.

In the second part of its submission the NAPF is arguing for the exemption of its members from the Development Gains Tax provisions of the Finance Bill.

## Higher freight tariffs stay under review

Decisions on further adjustments in its freight tariffs were deferred yesterday by the Far Eastern Freight Conference.

At a meeting of the FEFC, representatives from the 27 member lines decided to keep the matter under review over the next few months. But leaders of the organization have indicated the inevitability of further rate increases later this year in view of continued world inflation and rising costs.

Mr H. O. Karsten, chairman of the FEFC, said recently that increases in costs over the past year would regrettably, but necessarily, have to be reflected in higher freight rates.

Yesterday, conferences covering trades from Europe to India, Pakistan, and Bangladesh, said a currency adjustment factor of 20.78 per cent would be implemented from next Monday on eastbound trade from North continental ports.

## Coffee prices rise

White Plains, New York, June 6.—The Maxwell House division of General Foods Corporation has announced higher wholesale prices for its brands of ground, instant and freeze-dried coffees, with immediate effect.

—AP-Dow Jones.

## Iran airbus orders total 47

June 6.—M Henri chairman of Airbus maker of the Euro-30 airbus, said the has already received 47 of the planes.

The airbus—jointly developed by France, West Germany, Britain, Holland and Spain—will make demonstration flights as part of a tour of Asia, the Middle East and Australia. —Reuter.

## Hopes of interest rate fall spur Wall St gains

Expectation of an interest rate decline caused Wall Street prices to gain strongly yesterday. The Dow Jones industrial average climbed 15.17 points to 345.25 points, but trading was only moderate. The volume was 13,360,000 shares compared with 13,680,000 on Wednesday and advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,000 to 300.

Brokers said that hopes for a cut in the prevailing 14 per cent prime rate by the big banks were set off this week by the First National Bank of Chicago which had a rate of 11 per cent and went to 11.50, and 4 point cuts to 11 per cent by some small banks.

## How the markets moved

The Times Index : 113.48 + 0.11  
F.T. index : 286.8 + 0.9

Rises		Falls	
Alex Discount	10p to 230p	Anglo Am Corp	7p to 370p
Barclays Bk	7p to 285p	Angloves	8p to 47p
Bank of India	1p to 15p	Add Int	1p to 14p
Booth	2p to 185p	Styros	1p to 620p
Comins	2p to 222p	Business Com	1p to 8p
Holder Line	10p to 340p	Guardian	1p to 8p
Kensington Mtr	5p to 35p	Hamstead Ests	8p to 145p
Marl Inv	43p to 88p	Jessops Elids	20p to 12p
Midland	13p to 245p	Kloof	10p to 1175p
Norfolk & W. E.	12p to 11p	Morland	20p to 250p
Peco Elids	4p to 54p	Ball Secs	1p to 13p
Plyas	8p to 70p	Sun Alliance	10p to 280p
Tate & Lyle	4p to 158p	Town & Com	21p to 21p
Welkom	15p to 45p	Warren, J.	7p to 215p

Equities were less confident. Gilt-edged securities had a quiet session. Sterling fell 15 points to \$2.4075. The "effective devaluation" rate was 17.23 per cent. Gold dropped \$4 to \$159. Commodities : Metals reacted after Wednesday's firm gains with copper down 53¢, tin, \$72.50; lead, 5¢; zinc, £28, but LME silver prices were generally unchanged. Sugar futures gained ground with spot up another 2¢ to £250. Coffee futures index was 0.4 higher at 1.589.0.

## SE members each to pay £200 to cover defaults

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**THE METTOY COMPANY LIMITED**

Showing are salient points from the Statement by Messrs. Chairman.

The profits before taxation and exceptional items amounted to £206,425 (2001,425) including appropriate provisions for 20 per cent of companies. The total dividend for the year amounts to 2p per share (1973, 2p). A one-for-six scrip issue is also proposed.

The charge for taxation is exceptionally low as losses carried forward from previous years could be set off against part of the trading profits of this year. This carry forward is now exhausted.

For the early summer of last year we are fully back into our stride. Restriction of our ranges has continued as planned. The many orders to our established ranges continue to be well received.

Orders received in the new year so far show a very substantial increase in same period last year. Expect orders are more than twice what we did at the same time last year.

The outlook for 1974 had appeared most promising. However, the 4 times-decreasing work and increasing shortages of raw materials and components being received cut down what was once a most satisfactory trade. Even after these reservations the outlook for next year and beyond is most encouraging.

Mr. Read will be succeeded by Dr. John Powell, who becomes managing director.

Business Diary, page 27

**EMI chairman will retire**

Sir Joseph Lockwood is to retire from the chairmanship of EMI, the entertainment group. He will hand over to his deputy, Mr. John Read, at the company's annual meeting in November, the twentieth anniversary of his chairmanship.

Mr. Read will be succeeded by Dr. John Powell, who becomes managing director.

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**GAMREX (HOLDINGS) LIMITED**

"... a substantial increase in profits has been budgeted for and it is expected that the Company will go a long way to meeting this target" Alex. G. Cameron, Chairman

The 67th Annual General Meeting was held on June 6th in Sunderland. The following are extracts from the Chairman's circulated Statement.

**RESULTS 1973** was a record year for turnover and exports. The profits unfortunately were affected by substantial increases in costs, depreciation and interest charges and a number of contracts which were postponed due to the uncertainty engendered by the political and economic climate. Further, Cais Bismo Company Limited, the marine contracting subsidiary, was subject to a loss of £363,467.

**PROFITS & DIVIDEND** The profits for the year are £796,000 (1972 - £1,090,000) before tax. Profits after tax £407,000 (1972 - £620,000). A final dividend of 1.273p per share is recommended making 2.5155p (net) per share for the year a gross equivalent of 3.675p per share compared with 3.5p per share last year and is the maximum permitted.

**REVALUATION OF PROPERTIES** During the year a revaluation disclosed a surplus over book value of £399,236 which has been taken to reserves.

**EXPANSION** Arrangements were made to acquire a company in Holland, and to take an interest in India and Singapore.

**FUTURE** Whilst the Group has had a set-back for two years in one of its subsidiary companies, which has materially affected the overall group profits, it is the intention to continue with long term policy for expansion, both at home and abroad. A substantial increase in profits has been budgeted for and it is expected that the Company will go a long way to meeting this target.

**ADDRESSING THE MEETING THE CHAIRMAN SAID:-**

"As already announced the unaudited results for the first quarter of 1974 show profits in excess of £400,000 and present indications are that this year will prove to be satisfactory from a profit point of view."

Copies of the Annual Report and Statement of Accounts can be obtained from The Secretary, Gamrex Limited, Tatham Street, Sunderland.

**MANUFACTURERS OF SPECIALISED SURFACE COATINGS.**  
**WORLD-WIDE CORROSION ENGINEERS AND CONTRACTORS**

France will support UN study on energy

By Roger Vielvoye Energy Correspondent Dow Chemical Europe is considering a \$400m (£167m) petrochemical joint venture in Saudi Arabia with Petromin, the state oil and gas chemical company.

The new French government has come out strongly against national energy self-sufficiency programmes like the American "Project Independence".

Speaking to the first world symposium on energy and raw materials here, M Michel d'Ornano the new French Minister of Industry, condemned what he described as "misguided autarchic reflexes of certain countries".

He confirmed that M Chirac's government continued to favour dialogue and cooperation between oil producers and consumers.

Mr d'Ornano also issued a warning that the only long-term solution to security of energy and raw material supplies lay in meeting halfway developing countries' demands for control over their raw materials and "just" and stable prices.

The French policy thus remained diametrically opposed to the United States approach, as reiterated here today by Mr William Eberle, special United States representative for trade negotiations.

Mr Eberle made clear that the United States preferred the regulation of energy and raw material supplies by international codes of conduct on shortage management and the use of export controls.

He implied these codes should be drawn up by the Gatt multilateral trade negotiations in Geneva.

Although the Gatt talks are at present stalled by the failure of the Senate to pass the Trade Bill submitted by President Nixon, Mr Eberle assured listeners that he was "quite hopeful" that requisite negotiating authority would be obtained.

The symposium, organized by a group of French industrialists and attended by more than 1,000 businessmen from Europe, North America and the Third World is discussing the reorganization of the industrial system to meet expected energy and raw material shortages.

Dow Europe considers \$400m Saudi venture

By Roger Vielvoye Energy Correspondent Dow Chemical Europe is considering a \$400m (£167m) petrochemical joint venture in Saudi Arabia with Petromin, the state oil and gas chemical company.

A letter of intent has been signed under which a project team will be formed to evaluate the venture. Dow is one of many Western chemical groups that have submitted proposals for petrochemical complexes in partnership with Petromin using locally produced feedstocks.

Mr Zoltan Merszei, president of Dow Chemical Europe, said the size for the plant would be announced in the next few months under consideration has not been disclosed, but Dow Europe produces plastics, industrial and agricultural chemicals.

Saudi Arabia is anxious to channel as much as possible of its huge oil production into local refineries and petrochemical works to provide the basis for industrialization.

Shell has already been given the go-ahead for a joint refinery and petrochemical complex costing \$1,000m. The refinery will have an output of 500,000 barrels a day and the associated chemical plant will concentrate on ethylene-based products.

Four or five major projects would emerge in the next few years, Mr Mostofi said. The "guiding principle in Iran's planning is to utilize to the full the chemical potential inherent in its natural gas".

Mr Mostofi added that oil-based complexes using naphtha as a feedstock were not ruled out. Iran was insisting that foreign investors geared their refinery runs to the maximum production of naphtha.

some 20 proposals for joint refineries and petrochemical plants by companies that want to ensure supplies of oil products and chemicals.

Mr Baghir Mostofi, head of the National Petrochemical Company of Iran, in an interview with European Chemical News, said the proposals involved "virtually every chemical major in the world".

Four or five major projects would emerge in the next few years, Mr Mostofi said. The "guiding principle in Iran's planning is to utilize to the full the chemical potential inherent in its natural gas".

Mr Mostofi added that oil-based complexes using naphtha as a feedstock were not ruled out. Iran was insisting that foreign investors geared their refinery runs to the maximum production of naphtha.

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Fed reveals heavy sales to support the dollar

New York, June 6.—The Federal Reserve Board and the United States Treasury sold more than \$427m (about £178m) equivalent of Deutschemarks, French and Belgian francs in support of the dollar, the Federal Reserve Bank of New York said.

The intervention was taken, the Federation said, as the dollar declined as much as 17 per cent against several countries currencies.

Mr Charles A. Coombs, special manager, system open market account of senior vice-president of the New York Federation, said the intervention, the first since October, 1973, began on February 22 as recurrent declines in dollar rates threatened to generate speculative pressures and disorderly trading.

Of the total intervention, \$377m involved the sale of Deutschemarks, \$33.7m comprised French francs and \$16.8m Belgian francs.

The Coombs said more than \$368m of the Deutschemarks used in the intervention were acquired by borrowing on the swap line with the West German Federal Bank. All the French francs were drawn from Treasury balances and the Belgian francs came from system balances, he added.

At a press conference after release of the intervention report, Mr Coombs said he believes a lot of the speculative activity in the foreign exchange market has subsided.

He said an interesting development of the expansionary boom is a removal of a competitive influence on exchange rates.

Mr Coombs said a tapering of the boom could lead to a different appraisal of exchange rate fluctuations.

Frankfurt: West Germany's current account balance of payments showed a provisional surplus of 2,078m Deutschemarks (about £840m) in April, compared with a revised DM2,552m in March and a surplus of DM1,611m in April, 1973, the West German Federal Bank said.

Rome: Italy registered a trade deficit of \$11,000m (about £2,200m) in April, after revised figures for March showed a deficit of \$10,000m (about £2,100m) in March, 714,000m lire in February and 490,900m lire in January, the National Statistics Institute said.—Reuter.

Prospects for paper production worsen

From John Earle Rome, June 6

Owing to insufficient production capacity for pulp, the shortage of paper products in the world is expected by officials of the Food and Agriculture Organization (FAO) to be worse in the next few years than appeared likely even a short time ago.

Mr Peter Valomies, a Canadian who heads FAO's forest industries division, said last night he regarded the situation as "very critical for at least the next three or four years".

He told a press briefing that there was no shortage of wood, but the bottleneck lay in the lack of investment in pulp mills, which can take up to seven years to build.

FAO foresees an annual shortfall of some eight million tons in paper and paperboard by 1976, if demand continues to grow at 5.5 per cent a year, against a maximum possible expansion in additional pulp capacity of only 4 per cent a year.

The situation is particularly difficult for new entrants. Producers are now rapidly raising prices, which FAO officials expect in many countries will double between late 1973 and late 1974.

Shell buys half share in Scottish trout farm

By Our Energy Correspondent Shell Petroleum is making another diversification into the fish farming business. It has bought a half share in Gateway West, one of Britain's largest trout farms at Loch Awe in the Western Highlands of Scotland.

After its large investment to gain a foothold in the nuclear industry and increase its holdings in coal, the latest diversification may seem insignificant.

The acquisition is part of the policy of the life sciences division of Shell International Chemical Company of developing new areas of future business with a "biological basis".

The Gateway West fish farm was started in 1970 by the Fairweather family who will retain an interest in the project and will be responsible for its day-to-day operation. The farm expects to market over 200 tons of trout this year, but Shell is also interested in the cultivation of other species including salmon, and sea fish.

Mr J. E. H. Collins has been appointed chairman of the Royal Exchange Assurance in succession to Lt-Col C. P. Dawney, who has retired as a director. Mr R. E. Hamilton, former chairman and Mr K. Showering a vice-chairman.

Mr R. J. Cattle has become managing director of Herbert Spencer & Co. J. I. David, becomes director of company development.

Mr John Beavis has been made responsible for the property activities of the firm, and will succeed Sir Frederick Catherwood as chairman of the Laing Development Co, Laing Homes and Laing Property Services.

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Guardian Royal names new chairman

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BUSINESS NOTICES

READERS are recommended to take appropriate precautions when visiting offices.

WELLGLOW LTD.

41 Canary Court, Grove End Rd. NW5 5LP.

Design Consultants are looking for new products and ideas to promote exclusively. Please write to:

CORDON BLEU COOK with increasing demand, seeks permanent staff to build up a brand of restaurant to a high standard with minimum investment. Details please to Box 237 D, The Times.

NEW SECURED Production Company seeks factory. Quick response. Box 237 D, The Times.

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LEGAL NOTICES

No. 001253 of 1974

In the HIGH COURT OF JUSTICE Chancery Division. COMPANIES Act 1948. In the Matter of BONA TOES (UK) Limited and in the Matter of the Companies Act 1948.

Notice is hereby given that a PETITION for the WINDING UP of the above-named Company by the High Court of Justice was presented to the said Court on the 24th day of May 1974.

The said Petition is supported by a Statement of Affairs of the Company as at the date of the presentation of the said Petition.

It is the duty of the Director of the Company to file a copy of the said Statement of Affairs with the Registrar of Companies at the High Court of Justice, London, on or before the 28th day of May 1974.

By Order of the Court: J. A. FREEMAN, Liquidator.

NOTE: A meeting of the Board of Directors of the Company will be held on the 28th day of May 1974 at 11.00 a.m. at the offices of the Company, 41 Canary Court, Grove End Road, NW5 5LP.

As a consequence of the Order of the Court, the Company is being wound up and the assets of the Company are being realized for the benefit of the creditors.

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### What kind of management training

... into the type of training needed for an evaluation of management development programmes in companies undertaken by a team from the University of Birmingham.

... study, headed by Mr Ashton, will be sponsored by the Training Services of the Manpower Services Commission.

... studies of management development evaluation used on identifying inputs in the individual's job performance.

... team is adopting a new approach in taking this research. It intends to find out what management training has an observable effect on a company's achievement of its plans and objectives.

... of the approach is that many parties be involved in making decisions about management training in the organization, middle and line management, training specialists and the trainees themselves.

... example, the training should not be limited to middle management but should include all levels of the organization.

... senior management assess whether the training is in the overall interest of the organization.

... line managers consider whether their rates need further training, the subordinates should be encouraged to have a say in the training and planning of the research.

... research will seek to obtain an accurate picture of the training needs of these groups both in relating objectives to training and in evaluating a programme's success.

... investigations will cover 10 companies and initially for 18 months.

## Cash threat for British Standards Institution

By Maurice Corbin, Industrial Editor

The future of the British Standards Institution is threatened by increasing financial difficulties and an embarrassing decision by Westminster City Council to revoke the State-backed organization's long-standing office users' permit.

After an appeal to the Government, a public inquiry is to be held on Tuesday into Westminster Council's move to shut down the BSI's office complex in Mayfair, under a plan to restore premises for residential use only.

Meanwhile, the BSI's finance committee, aware that there is little money in its kitty to pay for moves to new premises, is preparing big reforms to subscriptions paid by members, to cover the progressive withdrawal of State subsidies paid by the Government over and above its standard grant.

The loss of the Mayfair premises, the nerve centre of BSI work, will, if confirmed after the public inquiry, wreck these proposals and plunge the institution into a financial crisis.

The BSI, which has led the drive to meritocracy industry and

promoted thousands of standards, has Mayfair premises at Park Street and Park Lane, with a conference centre at Green Street.

The lease on the main Park Street offices is not due to expire until the year 2034, but Westminster's planning authority has refused to renew the office users' permit on the grounds that an interim development scheme for the area requires reversion to residential purposes.

A spokesman said yesterday that as well as the obvious threat to the institution's financial position, any move at this time would be wholly detrimental to its work.

The institution is already coping with difficulties because it has been run at a loss for some years, drawing aid from the Government. The last Government ordered its supplementary grant to be phased out.

This aid is additional to the pound-for-pound grants, by which Whitehall matches the funds received from the subscribing membership.

An overdraft has been the only source of fixed and working capital. The institution's bankers recently converted

£200,000 of the overdraft into a three-year loan to help a protracted drive to put BSI on to a more viable structure.

To try and balance the budget while the supplementary government subsidy is progressively abolished, the institution's financial advisers have been working on a scheme whereby members will pay fixed subscription rates.

At present, companies are asked to subscribe within a recommended range (8p to 15p an employee), reflecting the view of the Committee of 24 years ago, that industry should pay on the basis of size of enterprise, extent of use and labour or capital intensiveness.

In practice, some companies pay below the recommended rates, and some at the bottom end of the range of subscriptions, with many in the middle. Some industries subscribe through trade associations to get BSI services on the cheap.

About half the membership income is drawn from industrial and commercial companies. The rest comes from nationalised industry, local authorities, trade associations,

professional organizations, and education bodies.

New subscription rates will set out fair membership units based on a combination of turnover and numbers of employees. The new system is expected to be ready for the annual meeting later this year.

The BSI has 1,000 staff and its work has grown enormously with British entry into the European Community, international collaboration on standards-making, and metrification of industry. Besides the provision of standards, it operates a test centre and a quality assurance department.

In the last annual report, Mr C. Fielden, the director-general, warned members: "Unless there is a dramatic rise in the subscription and donation income from members, there is thus the possibility of some curtailment of resources at the moment when standards work has attained a new importance nationally and internationally."

Sir Anthony Bowley, a leading Midlands industrialist, has succeeded Lord Sheffield as BSI president, and Sir Frederick Warner is the new chairman of the executive board.

## Boeing clarifies deal with Russia

By Kenneth Owen, Technology Correspondent

The Boeing company yesterday clarified the extent of the cooperation agreement which has been signed by the company with the Soviet Union. This is one of about 20 such agreements, including one with another United States aerospace company, Lockheed, which have been negotiated between the Soviet Union and American companies.

Boeing's cooperation with the Russians has been under discussion since 1971. Subjects, the company said yesterday, had ranged from the purchase of raw materials to assistance in the development of various elements of a facility for the manufacture of civil aircraft.

The protocol which was signed in Moscow earlier this

week, Boeing said, allowed these discussions to proceed in a more formal manner.

"The agreements covered in the protocol are limited to the exchange of scientific and technical information in the civil aviation field."

A similar cooperative agreement was signed last month between the Soviet Union and Sperry-Rand Corporation.

Machine tools deal.—The American company, La Salle Machine Tools, has bought Soviet machine tools worth more than \$1m (£415,000), the Soviet news agency Novosti reported yesterday.

Novosti said it was the first such contract to be signed for the supply of Soviet machine tools to the United States.

It said that La Salle intended to build a new plant that would eventually export machines to Russia. Stankoinport, a Soviet

agency, had previously ordered from La Salle equipment for machining parts of internal combustion engines.

Novosti did not specify the type of machine tools ordered by La Salle, but said they would be used in its new production facilities.

Novosti said Stankoinport would participate in the International Machine Tool Exhibition at Chicago in September. It would be the first time the agency has participated in this exhibition.

Among the Soviet equipment to be displayed in Chicago would be programme-controlled machine tools, vertical lathes, jig-boring machines, and other equipment.

Novosti said Stankoinport intended to hold "extensive negotiations" in the United States on delivery of Soviet machine tools to the American market.—AP/Dow Jones.

## Trading in EEC fulfils carpet export hopes

British carpet exports rose steeply last year compared with 1972. Figures for 1973, presented yesterday to the annual meeting of the British Carpets Export Association, show that the industry's exports reached more than £62m—£24m up on 1972.

The 64 per cent increase was due to higher sales to all the chief world markets, the association said. The first full year's trading as a member of the European Community had more than fulfilled manufacturers' high expectations. Exports to the other eight members virtually doubled to almost £21m.

Sales in the Commonwealth also rose by 64 per cent to £14.5m after remaining virtually static in 1972. The association said that sales to the United States was particularly good.

## Property sales total £1,000m

John Brown

... of land and buildings in last year totalled £12,000m, according to a survey published today in the annual Statistical Office on Economic Trends.

... represents about three times the figure for 1968, it is £500m for Scotland and £100m for Wales.

... article estimates that in half 1973 sales were to residential property, the remainder to commercial, industrial or other property.

... survey indicated that sales of residential property individuals exceeded about £1,000m, while residential property by and property companies exceeded purchases by a small amount.

... of land by individuals and purchases by about 50 per cent of sales in London, Council areas; 40 per cent of sales in the South-east or London, Council areas; 30 per cent in the west and 12 per cent in the north-west.

## Ports council to study cost gaps in Europe and UK

By Peter Hill

Cost differences between selected British and European ports are being investigated by the National Ports Council. The council is concerned over the financial conditions under which British and European ports operate, since most leading European ports are subsidised to some degree and in a variety of ways.

Mr Philip Chappell, chairman of the NPC, said at the council's annual press conference in London yesterday that British ports on the other hand received no government assistance, apart from loans for new investment.

The report of the investigation, being undertaken by a firm of accountants is expected to be completed by early August.

The main purpose of an earlier study, Mr Chappell recalled, had been to counter criticisms by users that charges for British ports were unduly high, compared with charges at Continental ports. The report illustrated that the extent of the Continental subsidies was such as to make these comparisons quite unfair.

The growth of major North European ports at the expense of British ports may have wider implications, notably the effect on British shipowners, balance of payments implications, infrastructure effects and the less advantageous use of deep water, he said.

This latest study was related to the NPC's own work in relation to the establishment of a common ports policy within Europe.


When it was completed, the report would be published to stimulate discussion and the NPC would assess its implications, look at the comparative effect on charging policy of any subsidies, the various types of machine tools and then decide whether the report raised any general issues affecting the national interest.

Mr Chappell, who referred to the sharp reduction last year in the number of working days lost in British ports because of industrial disputes—it was the lowest since 1969—said that, while there had been an improvement in the finances of the ports industry, return on capital was still only an average of 6 per cent.

Questioned about the current controversy between the Port of London Authority's plans for a seaport at Mipin and the BTE's efforts to press ahead with major container developments at Southampton, the NPC chairman said the council had not yet received any formal submission of plans from either organization.

The British Ports Association announced yesterday that Britain's major ports produced a joint operating surplus last year of £32.3m, a rise of almost £4m on the previous year. But the association's director, Mr E. Bainbridge gave a warning that port charges were likely to rise further this year.

The year, he said, would be difficult in view of the economic situation.



**Morgan**

Results for the Three Months ended 31st March 1974 (unaudited)

	1974 First Quarter £000's	1973 First Quarter £000's	Year £000's
Sales to Third Parties	13,870	10,757	49,807
Trading Profit	1,679	1,251	6,524
Profit Before Taxation	1,205	996	5,466
Trading Margin	12.1%	11.6%	13.2%
Earnings per Ordinary Share	1.7p	1.7p	8.2p

The trading and profit performance of the first quarter speaks for itself. Of total sales to third parties, 56% were overseas.

"... in the event we have come through the first quarter of 1974 much more profitably than the legions of Jeremiahs predicted for British industry with such relish. Our order 'books' are veritably besieged and our colleagues and agents overseas report demand for Morgan materials and components as exciting as for any of the so-called glamour materials allegedly so difficult to obtain throughout the world."

Copies of the Annual Report for 1973 obtainable from the Secretary of the Company. The Annual General Meeting will be held on Friday, 28th June 1974, at St. Ermin's Hotel, London S.W.1.

**The Morgan Crucible Company Limited**  
98 Petty France, London SW1H 9EG

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# UK weekly output of cars in May was 7pc up

By Edward Townsend  
Average weekly car production in the United Kingdom last month was 7 per cent up on May last year, and reached a provisional figure of 37,000.

Estimated output in the four weeks up to May 25 was 148,000 according to the Department of Industry. This compared with 173,400 in the five weeks of May last year.

New car registrations in May were up 14,000 on the April figure of 101,000, but down on the March total of 119,000. On a seasonally adjusted basis, sales were just 1 per cent up in the three months to the end of May, compared with the previous three months.

Chrysler UK announced yesterday immediate price increases averaging 7.57 per cent across its range of cars. Commercial vehicle prices are to rise by 9.5 per cent.

The increases will add 561 to an Imp bringing the price to £871. An Avenger 4-door GL 1600 goes up £95 to £1,414.

Alfa Romeo said in Milan yesterday that its car prices would be increased immediately by an average of 13 per cent.

# BLMC go-ahead for £10m foundry still under review

British Leyland have obtained an industrial development certificate to build a £10m foundry on land adjoining their existing foundry complex at Wellesborough, Northants.

Confirming this last night, a company spokesman said the project was still under investigation. "No decision has yet been made by the board of the special products division which is responsible for all foundries within the group," he said.

# Concrete body to reorganize

The Concrete Society, which has a membership of more than 9,000 is to be reorganized. With the growth of the society, it has become clear that an administration divided between the society and the Cement and Concrete Association was not the best way of administering its affairs. An agreement has been made in which the society takes over the servicing of all its own activities and the C & CA makes a substantial grant towards the extra cost.

# Government expected to introduce strong measures to curb 'lump'

By Malcolm Brown  
The Government has been urged to bring in strong legislative measures to curb "the lump", the practice whereby gangs of men hire themselves out for a lump sum on building sites.

The measures would include a register of contractors and penal levies on contractors using unlisted individuals or companies.

The recommendation has been made by the Misselbrook Committee, set up in November by the last Government, to make an urgent survey of the problem.

Recommendations have now been sent to Mr John Silkin, Minister for Planning and Local Government, suggesting that he should reintroduce measures along the lines of the Construction Industry Contracts Bill, which the last Labour Government introduced in 1970, only to see it fall because of the election.

The committee's recommendations will be welcomed by the unions, but the reaction of the employers last night was cool.

A spokesman for the National Federation of Building Trades Employers said that a voluntary register was already in successful operation, listing companies which had agreed to outlaw "the lump".

Employers could see no need for legislative means to do what was already being achieved on a voluntary basis.

The original Bill, now in effect endorsed by the Misselbrook Committee, provided for the setting up of a register of contractors.

Only those who could show they had proper third party and employer insurance and that they employed at least one person for whom PAYE and National Insurance arrangements had been made, would be entitled to registration.

The use of non-registered contractors—in effect the hiring of "lump" men—would be subject to a levy of up to 20 per cent of the contract price, minus the price of materials.

The only exemption was that bona fide self-employed men would still be able to work for private clients—a loophole to allow craftsmen to continue working on private housing repair and maintenance work.

There is little doubt that the Government will accept the recommendations and introduce legislation. Within days of taking over as Secretary of State for the Environment, Mr Anthony Crosland made it clear that this was precisely what the Government had in mind.

In its findings, the Misselbrook Committee makes a scathing indictment of the lump. Some members of the committee believed that the Inland Revenue had greatly underestimated the extent of tax evasion by lump men.

It was also thought that self-employed men on sites were more dangerous both to themselves and to others than directly employed men.

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# Appeals for state aid to recycle packaging

Calls for government action at both national and local level to speed up the formation of schemes for the reclamation and recycling of packaging came yesterday at a conference in London on the future of packaging.

Mr D. B. Huffman, vice-chairman of Metal Box, said that whatever the answer to the problem, the scope for the packaging industry in developing solutions would be limited unless it secured the full support—financial and moral—of the Government.

The industry was waiting for a response from the Government to the reports of working parties set up by the Department of the Environment to study the recycling problem.

Mr Huffman said the price of packaging would continue to rise but the industry must be allowed to make a satisfactory return on investment.

Miss Eirlys Roberts, deputy director of the Consumers' Association, called for a government inquiry "as fast as possible" to practical recycling measures.

Miss Roberts told the conference, organized by the Financial Times and the Institute of Packaging: "And when it's done, the Government, the local authorities and industry must tell us what they are doing and what we ought to do to help."

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# LETTERS TO THE EDITOR Charges for off-peak electricity

From Mr R. Yorke  
Sir, It is difficult to see the point of Sir Peter Memmie's letter (May 28) on the subject of dearer off-peak electricity charges.

Everyone of us knows that the cost of fuel has increased recently and could have predicted with confidence that the result would be an increase in electricity tariffs. Similarly, I should think that the vast majority of us would be capable of the simple arithmetic needed to show that a rise of 0.3p per unit represents a much larger percentage increase when applied to the lower off-peak tariff than it does when applied to the normal tariff.

The aspect of the increased charges which has given rise to so many complaints is precisely that which Sir Peter has chosen to ignore in his letter—namely,

that it is the proportional (or percentage) difference between the normal and off-peak tariffs which determines whether or not it is economic for a consumer to apply for the off-peak concession. A domestic consumer has to lay out considerable capital in the form of storage heaters and special water cylinders and this is worth while only if there is a large proportional differential between the two tariffs.

Sir Peter explains that the cost of producing electricity is the same whether it is sold on normal or off-peak tariffs. But this has always been the case, and I doubt whether he would have used the same arguments had the cost of fuel dropped instead of risen. A reduction of 0.4p per unit on all tariffs would mean free off-peak electricity! Conversely, when the price of electricity reaches, say,

10p per unit, I doubt if many consumers could tempt by an off-peak tariff to spend a hundred pounds on heaters, etc.

The big increase in load during the last few years has benefited consumers considerably, since it has reduced generating costs (the price concession) would be regrettable if this trend were reversed.

May I appeal to Sir Peter Memmie and the Council to reconsider their approach to the cost-price differentials? Yours faithfully, R. YORKE, Department of Electrical Engineering, The University, Southampton SO9 5NH

# German minister says present rate of inflation could destroy the Community

From Frank Vogl  
Williamsburg, Virginia, June 6  
Herr Karl-Otto Poehl, Secretary of State at the West German Ministry of Finance, said here today: "If inflation in Europe continues at the rate seen in past months, there is a real danger that it can destroy the substance of the European Economic Community."

He declared West Germany was not prepared simply to give loans to countries in difficulty.

"We have the policy that we are ready to help others, if necessary, only if others are ready to help themselves."

The German government, he said, was encouraged that some countries were now showing greater concern about fighting inflation than they had done in the past.

He noted that the French government was determined to combat inflation, and had not asked West Germany for any loans.

Europe's inflation problems were extremely serious, Herr Poehl stressed. "The common agricultural policy has already become obsolete and the customs union is in danger if the situation worsens."

He refused to comment on whether negotiations are taking place on a German loan to Italy. He was greatly encouraged by the recent strong speech on inflation made by Signor Guido Carli, Governor of the Bank of Italy.

Italy, and he was hopeful that they would be adopted. Signor Carli had called for "a very tough fiscal policy, without announcing any intention to relax monetary restraints".

Italy's problems in balance of payments were, Signor Oesola said, in part caused by the oil situation. An improvement had to be made to make it possible for Italy to "restore credibility for itself in international markets".

Leading United States government officials have given strong indications here that plans are well developed for cuts in American public expenditure.

Mr William Simon, Secretary of the Treasury, indicated that greater budget restraint might be necessary to bring inflation under control. Dr Arthur Burns, chairman of the Federal Reserve system, said he would not be surprised if the Administration made proposals shortly to reduce public spending.

Dr Herbert Stein, chairman of President Nixon's Council of Economic Advisers, stated that greater use had to be made of the traditional tools of monetary and fiscal policy to reduce inflation.

He noted: "We are seeking ways now to tighten the fiscal screw somewhat".

Dr Burns said there was already evidence that tighter monetary policies were starting to have some effect on the economy. This view was widely supported by the heads of several leading American banks.

downward trend in interest rates is imminent.

One banker said: "We saw small prime rate cuts earlier this week. It could be just a temporary reversal before rates rise again, but loan demand is falling off and the trend for coming months will clearly be one of gradual decreases in interest rate levels".

Dr Burns sounded more confident on the inflation outlook than he did 10 days ago. He said his somewhat alarmist speech then was in response to the genuine anxiety that he is sure exists today among the American people about inflation.

The more optimistic view of the Americans clashes with the generally pessimistic attitude of most of the foreigners here, although Dr Karl Klsan, the West German Central bank chief, strongly stated that there is no prospect this year of worldwide recession.

Professor Nicholas Kaldor, in a speech apparently cleared by Downing Street, noted that "it is possible that we are now witnessing the beginnings of a collapse of the speculative boom and the prices of commodities, and possibly also gold prices, will fall again as dramatically as they rose."

"If that happens inflation in terms of the rise of the cost of living would still be bound to go on for some time. But over a long period this may herald the opposite danger, that of a major slump, due to the fall in the real purchasing power of the primary producers and the effects of this on the world demand for industrial goods."

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# Making sense of taxation

From Sir Charles Mott-Radcliffe  
Sir, I should have thought that anyone who read my letter (May 18) would have realized that for the sake of brevity the figures I quoted from the tax tables omitted on the one hand personal allowances, since these vary enormously according to the circumstances of the taxpayer, and on the other hand any surcharge on investment income. Perhaps I should have explained this in a footnote for the benefit of "experts" like Mr George Cunningham, MP.

Mr Cunningham (May 30) has quoted "as normal" a tax payer who happens to qualify for almost every conceivable allowance, though I notice that he has not succeeded in accumulating any savings for investment, thereby avoiding the ignominy of an "investment income".

Let us see what happens in this tax payer's case, £5,000 a year, if he is unfortunate enough or ambitious enough to climb the salary ladder while keeping all the allowances to which Mr Cunningham refers, although, of course, somewhere along the line he is bound to lose his children's allowance as they grow up.

On £10,000 his take home pay would be £7,042.

On £20,000 his take home pay would be £10,440.

This merely confirms the point I made in my original letter that it is grossly misleading to refer to incomes before tax. Mr Cunningham's calculations are a little too selective.

Yours faithfully, CHARLES MOTT-RADCLIFFE, Birmingham Hall, Maziasko, Norwich.

From Mr C. Gittos  
Sir, Mr George Cunningham, in his criticisms (May 30) of Sir Charles Mott-Radcliffe's tax computations, has inadvertently put his finger on a significant and growing injustice in our tax system—namely its complexity.

I am the chairman of a very small company which I and my colleagues started from nothing a few years ago. I am also a husband and a father.

To fulfil my duties I am required to have a good working knowledge of national health insurance, graduated pension contributions, PAYE and its tax codes, corporation tax, value-added tax, capital gains tax, local rates, income tax on earned and "unearned" income and estate duty.

I have shortly to master the intricacies of a gifts tax and a wealth tax. Like many similar companies we are not wealthy enough to employ a separate taxation or wages department. We must do the job ourselves.

As luck would have it, we are professionally involved with the licensed trade and are thereby required to display a good knowledge of excise duty. We have also to master the elements of the various existing or anticipated pieces of legislation on pensions.

If we are to fulfil our social purpose of providing employment for a growing number of people and creating the wealth for society to tax, society must so organize it that we have time and energy left to do our job.

Yours faithfully, GEORGE GITTOS, Wyman-Harris Ltd, 8 Lansdown Place, Cheltenham, Gloucestershire.

# Discrimination against women

From Miss N. Robinson  
Sir, As a female chartered surveyor I was interested in Miss Wedlake's letter of 1st regarding discrimination against women in the surveying profession.

Having been employed in both a practical and an academic capacity as a surveyor, I have found in my experience little or no prejudice against women. It seems to me that Wedlake has already, in short time in the profession, the benefit of a good broad valuable experience, and that the relatively minor set-back she has now encountered should not deter her. It is essential to become fully qualified by one has the freedom to specialise in any branch of the profession, particularly in the case of auctioneering, which is a highly skilled activity, requiring a considerable amount of experience.

Women were first admitted to the RICS in 1922, at that time in the field of house management, but subsequent years have seen an increasing number of women in the profession. Whilst the proportion of women members of the institution is still low, if more women real the rewarding career that can be gained from being a chartered surveyor, I think that those barriers existing at present would be removed.

Lastly, I have found that institution go out of their way to welcome women members and I hope that in the future Miss Wedlake will not encounter too much difficulty in achieving her ambitions.

Yours faithfully, N. ROBINSON, The Cottage, Meredyth Road, London SW13 0DY.

# Printing training levy fixed at £18

A training levy of up to £18 an employee in the printing and publishing industry has been approved by Mr Michael Foot, Secretary of State for Employment.

The levy, proposed by the Printing and Publishing Industry Training Board, is equal to 0.9 per cent of employers' payrolls in the year ending April 5, 1974, or £18 per employee, whichever is the less. Employers will pay two-thirds of the sum.

The order, laid before Parliament yesterday comes into effect on August 1.

# Grocery prices up in 363 products

The Price Index issued by The Grocer magazine this week shows a fall of 0.4 per cent compared with the previous week, mainly due to lower vegetable prices. The index for processed foods during the same period indicates a rise of 0.3 per cent.

These two products which notified price increases to the magazine this week, including instant coffee, margarine, evaporated milk, sausages, baby foods and some teas.

# Fine wines from Australia.

Fine wines from Australia can always be bought from the Australian Wine Centre, 25 Frith Street, London (9.30 - 6.30 Mon - Fri; 9.30 - 1.00 Sats). But why not get to know some of Australia's best wines by ordering a case of fine wines that offer you good taste and good value?

By posting the order form below, together with remittance, a case of specially selected Australian wines will be delivered to your door.

# Australian summer wine selection

Two bottles of each of the following:

**Wynn's Coonawarra Hermitage**  
Made from Hermitage grapes, and matured in oak for two years before bottling. A deep, full, rich palate and firm tannin finish.

**Reynella Cabernet Sauvignon**  
A distinctive wine redolent of both the cabernet sauvignon grape and the Reynella district in South Australia. It improves in the bottle over many years.

**Hamilton's Springton Claret**  
A delicate, dry, red wine made from Shiraz grapes grown on the Hamilton estate at Springton, South Australia. It has a light, dry finish.

**Edwards & Chaffey Seaview Rhine Riesling**  
Made from the Rhine Riesling grape, grown on high slopes, this wine is bottled young to retain freshness and full flavour.

**Lindeman's Bin 23 Hock**  
A light, clean, delicate Hock with a soft flavour and fruity character. This hock will keep well in the bottle for many years.

**Seppelt's Arawatta Hock**  
This vintage has the light, fresh, and fruity style of a true Riesling. Best enjoyed lightly chilled. This case, carriage paid to your address, is £15.85.



# ORDER FORM

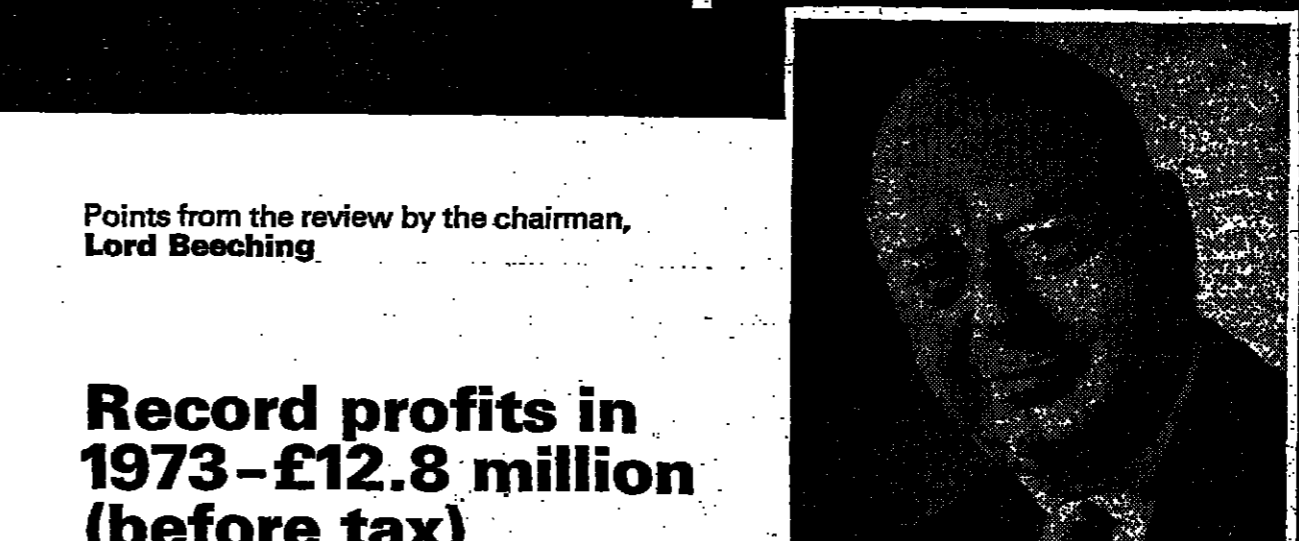
Fill in the order form and send with it a cheque for the full amount to: Australian Wine Centre, Freepost 38, London W1E 6GZ.

Please despatch case(s) of the Australian Summer Wine Selection to:  
Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_

I enclose cheque no. \_\_\_\_\_ for £ \_\_\_\_\_ Deliveries to UK Mainland destinations only. Should specific wines become unavailable we reserve the right to substitute within the same price and quality range. Just post this form to the FREEPOST address above. Offer closes 30th June 1974 (NO POSTAGE STAMP REQUIRED)

Issued by the Australian Wine Centre, 25 Frith Street, London W1E 6GZ.

# Furness Withy Group



Points from the review by the chairman, Lord Beeching

- Record profits in 1973 - £12.8 million (before tax)
- Most operating divisions improved their performance in 1973 in terms of profitability.
- The Group is strongly based and able to face the problems ahead with confidence.
- Good portents for most shipping trades in which Furness Withy are engaged.
- The future of the Group: Plans to sustain and expand shipping operations, and to accelerate development of compatible non-shipping activities.
- Substantial shipbuilding programme.
- Total dividend distribution 5.6268%—maximum allowed under current legislation.

"Trading results for the first three months of the current year are encouragingly better than those for the corresponding period of 1973 and, subject to freedom from exceptional troubles, I believe that the year will be one of further progress."

Copies of the Report and Accounts are available from the Secretary, Furness Withy & Co Limited, 105 Fenchurch Street, London EC3M 5HF.

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

# Factor underpinning Chloride's confidence

an earlier estimate of Chloride managed to limit the loss of the three-day week to £1m. This, with an improvement in 1973 operating margins, produced an acceptable profit for the year, above the line, though, which reflects a sharply higher tax at home and overseas, as the effects of loan conversion rises the p/e to 8 1/2 at 80p. However, in the setting one's sights on the medium-term prospects, the expansion this year is probably being made from about 60 to 75 per cent. But at the same time this is to reflect a pretty solid base in future sales. This arises partly from the fact that the operating profits last year were 20 per cent, obviously limiting Chloride's dependence on the United Kingdom economy.

The developing nature of the market is probably important than the geographical location, however, the investor's point of view, strategies for the replacement represent around 20 per cent of total sales and is no sign of demand in the fuel in fact, reducing mileage, battery life, and equipment supply, to Ford and Vauxhall, and towards the smaller market just now.

The 30 per cent of sales from motive power, but the prospect of new technology, making batteries and other vehicles, is particularly attractive. The market is particularly great in the United States, and he is buying his way into the market via the Corporation and other prospectors in the United States.

ing margins should be from the movement of heavy battery manufacture from Manchester industrial battery production will be concentrated. More capacity shortages on five power battery side disappear as a result of rationalising.

ady margins are beginning to benefit from the fact that the lead price, which fell from £150 a ton to £105, is now back to nearer £140. That should help, too, and means that deal of the £7m cash from last year can go to capital spending rather than to £27m in borrowings, the amount which shareholders' funds will be able to support.

tsheaf ter in the pond half a century ago. A pretty steady first half year figures from Wheat indicate an acceleration in

growth rate during the second six months of the year. Sales improved by over a quarter against an increase of a fifth in the first six months, while pre-tax profits increased by 25 per cent in the final half of the year. The first half was consistently not the easiest of periods, with an unsteady trading conditions complicated by the changeover to value added tax while profits were depressed by high running in costs of 10 new trade markets, and the Telford hypermarket. Since Wheatheaf has opened two new outlets in the second half, and judging from a contribution to sales of £11m from a full year of Casparly and five months of Telford, the group, started reaping some rewards from the Carrotton developments, profits received an extra boost.

But for the shares, which have dropped by 50 per cent to 100p since the interim results, the full year's performance is not known. Wheatheaf is under a cloud along with the rest of the retailing sector, but a p/e ratio of just over 7, with the shares at 100p is being looked at as a bargain for anyone prepared to take the longer term view.

**Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalisation £10.45m  
Sales £17.4m (£14.2m)  
Pre-tax profits £3.1m (£2.7m)  
Earnings per share 14p (12.5p)  
Dividend gross 4.7p (4.5p)

**Turiff Construction**  
**Shadow of the Barbican**

Turiff Construction's profits may have moved strongly ahead since the withdrawal in 1971 from the Barbican construction contract, but the potential liability of that decision, possibly as high as £7m, is unsettling when matched against a stock market capitalization of £1.5m.

"Turiff, of course, is claiming a similar amount from the City Corporation. And in the last two years it has spent over £200,000 preparing its case against the Corporation, with another £100,000 likely to be needed for the fight this year. But until a decision is expected within two years, the Turiff doesn't pay to be too clever, even in the City. When the Barbican contract was completed, its controversial, topped reconstruction scheme, it issued its new securities in remittance form with remuneration possible up to and including August 16. This was to give holders a chance to make decisions without being required to pay stamp duty on well-precedented exercise of tax avoidance. Meanwhile, the AGM was scheduled for June 12. However, it has now been realized that during the remuneration period the company will, in fact, have no registered members. Rather than hold an AGM, which nobody would be entitled to attend, the meeting has been postponed to a later date.

**Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalisation £1.5m  
Sales £15.5m (£11.8m)  
Pre-tax profits £1.08m (£0.57m)  
Earnings per share 13.1p (10.8p)  
Dividend gross 6.13p

**Hollowood**  
"Every time a truly shocking price rise is announced the newspapers deflate my anger by stating that the price would be substantially higher in practically every other country!"

**Leyland ballot**  
The secret ballot of Leyland car workers at Cowley, Oxford, which ended in Alan Thorner and Bobby Fryer being demoted as senior shop stewards, is significant not only for British Leyland, but for many other troubled firms in the motor and engineering industries.

assets of 100p a share are little comfort.

As for trading, Turiff with a 50 per cent rise in pre-tax profits last year, has shown what it can do freed from the burden of the Barbican contract, with a higher dividend at least an indication of confidence for 1974.

Beyond that, there must be some uncertainty as to whether the ending of Turiff's gas conversion contracts in November, 1973, which would have produced another £100,000 of profit last year, were it not for a dispute in the gas industry, can be made good elsewhere.

Turiff, however, can point to the rapidly expanding engineering business, which with gas conversion now accounts for nearly three quarters of total profits, compared with only a third two years ago. Pipeline work, either in Scotland or overseas, should, according to Turiff, more than compensate for the ending of gas conversion.

The construction business, though producing a smaller share of total profits, is still growing, and which might justify the optimism of a p/e ratio approaching 7, despite a yield of just 6 1/2 per cent with the shares at 72p, were it not for the unfinished business of the Barbican.

**Ferguson Industrial**  
**A record that is hard to maintain**

ICFC's early 1973 new issue, Ferguson Industrial Holdings, has performed reasonably well since its debut price of 72p and a current one of 57p after yesterday's preliminary figures. In its first full year as a public company Ferguson clocked up a sales rise of a third and an improvement in pre-tax profits of 91 per cent, with even growth throughout the year.

But despite the group's impressive, although brief, record it is difficult to be bullish about current year prospects. Last year's figures were achieved against a background of a booming construction industry, with three quarters of Ferguson's sales coming from builders and plumbers merchanting. Despite the group's fairly broad spread of domestic and industrial customers, it is scarcely likely to escape the general downturn in the current year. All this is reflected in the lowly p/e ratio of just over 4.

Despite the number of bids seen in the builders merchanting sector recently Ferguson, with a substantial proportion of its equity held by the board and ICFC, is an unlikely target for any predator's ambitions. Thus there would be little justification for the speculative element in the share ratings accorded to some other groups in the sector.

The group has had little success with its stated ambition of diversifying to avoid over-dependence on the cyclical expansion of the United Kingdom construction industry, shareholders being still unaware of its intentions over its 21 per cent stake in Liner Concrete.

**Final: 1973-74 (1972-73)**  
Capitalisation £15.5m  
Sales £15.5m (£11.8m)  
Pre-tax profits £1.08m (£0.57m)  
Earnings per share 13.1p (10.8p)  
Dividend gross 6.13p

example, be wondering whether this tactic could be successfully employed elsewhere in putting to the test activists' claims to speak for large sections of the workforce. Longbridge, where the Minis and the Allegro come from, and the Triumph plant at Coventry, springs to mind. Outside British Leyland, components makers Lucas at Birmingham and Rubery Owen at Wednesbury will no doubt have followed the Cowley story with interest.

Many people outside the motor and engineering industries will also be asking why management in those industries has taken so long to adopt unilateral action. At Cowley, British Leyland risked turning a difficult labour relations problem into a big confrontation with the unions. Management gambled on their judgment that the workers were as fed up with persistent disruption as they, and the defeats of Thorner and of Fryer appear to have proved them right.

Yesterday's meeting of the leading bankers to Wilstar Securities has formally called a halt to the expansion of one of Britain's largest and most controversial private empires.

Wilstar is the holding company of the family interests of Mr William Stern, the 38-year-old entrepreneur whose gross assets were probably valued at substantially more than £100m before liquidity troubles set in.

Unlike the Lyon Group, whose cash shortage recently led to the appointment of an administrator on behalf of creditors, Wilstar is no mere property company. It controls a merchant bank, a life assurance company, a printing and publishing empire that includes the Irish University Press, as well as extensive property and construction-related activities.

It spreads from the United States, through the EEC, to Israel, where Mr Stern, a United States citizen, has been active. And thousands of tenants of flats in London and the provinces could be affected by a programme of disposals within the group.

Perhaps the most astonishing thing about this empire is that it has been built up in less than three years. It has not suffered from over-exposure to the stock market. How did Mr Stern achieve this remarkably rapid expansion and what led to the financial crisis?

Mr Stern first broke away from the loosely-knit Freshwater Group, which was controlled by his father-in-law, Mr Orla Freshwater, in mid-1971. According to sources close to the Freshwater family the parting was amicable. But Mr Freshwater was more conservative in temperament than his son-in-law and was not much interested in property dealing as opposed to investment.

His son-in-law chose to cast his net wider. Although property remained the bedrock of Mr Stern's empire, he took a "fringe" bank First Maryland, in which First National Bank of Maryland had a minority stake, and a life assurance company, National Life.

At the same time he bought a controlling stake in a Birmingham-based building company, the quoted Dares Estates, which was prob-

ably intended to be the public showcase for a predominantly private group. These, together with 20 flat blocks from the Freshwater portfolio, formed the basis of Stern Family Holdings.

Mr Stern also took good institutional contacts with him. Eagle Star Insurance, which backed Freshwater, offered a substantial stand-by facility to the master property company, Metropolitan Property Holdings, in the first year of operations. The Royal Liver Friendly Society offered a long-term £5m facility. Among the banks which initially provided finance Sterling Industrial Securities, which is backed by the Crown Agents.

Until recently Sterling managing director Mr Sidney Davidson sat on the board of National Life, which was chaired by former Crown agent Mr A. Morris. Mr George Lingwood, formerly the general manager (planning) of Legal and General Assurance, was appointed chairman of Metropolitan Property Holdings.

The group's first moves took it further into the property. When Metropolitan Estate and Property Corporation (no relation) sold off 114 flat blocks for £3.5m in 1971 to the "fringe" banking group First National Finance Corporation, the group's first major move was to siting tenants of others that it stepped in to buy a number of the blocks simultaneously from First National.

A joint company, Swallow Securities, was also formed with the banking group to carry out a "break-up" operation. The object was to sell-off individual tenants of sitting tenants of others at a profit. The work known as Key Flats name was also acquired exclusively by the Stern group.

# Pathology of a property empire

## John Plender explains the rise and fall of Wilstar Securities which went into voluntary liquidation yesterday after three spectacular years

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As the chairman and driving force behind the FTC, Mr Stern indicated to sitting tenants of others that it stepped in to buy a number of the blocks simultaneously from First National.

In the eyes of business leaders Mr Takahashi has committed a sacrilege against the sacred cow of Japan's free market system. As he himself acknowledges, he is the most unpopular figure in the world of commerce and industry today.

"I know that I will not be popular among business people but the anti-monopoly law has been enunciated in the past, and Japan can aptly be described today as the archipelago of cartels," Mr Takahashi says.

Mr Takahashi, who is preparing draft legislation which will widen the scope of the existing number of anti-monopoly laws, indicated that he will attempt also to curb the powers of Japan's anti-trust agency, whose tentacles spread over almost every sphere of the economy.

Six leading trading houses enjoy a large share of the country's overall trade—50 per

cent of exports and 40 per cent of imports. Their activity in the domestic market is excessive.

"They have penetrated deep into the field of industry and dominate it. They have penetrated too deeply and widely into the economy; they control the market distribution mechanism—from the manufacturer to wholesaler to retailer."

"Most of this has been achieved with bank loans. They have used only 3 per cent of their own funds for these activities, and in too many cases they have a controlling share in the stocks of smaller firms."

Mr Takahashi says that the increasing grip of a small number of trading houses over the economy will confront Japan with a major danger in future if current trends are not curbed. He believes that many of the large trading houses, such as Dai-ichi Kangyo Bank, Sanwa Bank, Industrial Bank of Japan, and Tokai-Mitsubishi Bank, are attempting to revive the old "zaibatsu" system (a financial clique of powerful business monopolies) which was disbanded by the American occupation forces after the Pacific war.

"At the bottom of their hearts these trading firms plan to revive a system similar to the zaibatsu. It might not take on the exact form of the zaibatsu which existed before the war.

"But what is happening is that the old zaibatsu banks are financing the trading houses and they are in turn taking over other key industries which previously belonged to the zaibatsu and forming them into a united group once again.

"If this happens Japan's economy will suffer in the long run. There is already an excessive concentration of economic power, and it will become a dominating one which will harm democracy and Japan's economic future."

Mr Takahashi says that in reply the trading houses contend that they have played a crucial role in developing Japan's economy.

"We would not oppose this form of expansion if these firms had used their own funds. But they have used bank credits to build up their tremendous economic power so we are now studying draft revision of the anti-monopolies law which will limit trading houses' ability to acquire controlling shares of stocks of other companies."

He also plans to introduce legislation which will modify the level of prices which is created artificially by cartels.

"I regard price cartels as another form of monopoly, but I will achieve nothing if my cartels are broken up and prices remain at an artificial level."

Mr Takahashi's suggestions have come as a traumatic shock to the business community, and his attempts to expand his understaffed organization (369 personnel) have come up against stiff resistance.

Reacting to Keidanren's suggestions that the FTC should be stripped of its autonomous character Mr Takahashi chortles and says: "There are a small group of businessmen who are trying to persuade the government to place the FTC under the control of the Ministry of International Trade and Industry."

"It will be impossible, they will have to revise the law and they would never get a Bill through the Diet."

Unlike many other Japanese bureaucrats who take up lucrative commercial posts after retirement, Mr Takahashi claims he has no personal ambitions and cannot be swayed by financial considerations or official pressures. "I am politically neutral and, although I am responsible to the Prime Minister, I would resign rather than obey an order which I might believe to be incorrect," says the man who is considered as a revolutionary in terms of Japan's otherwise business-orientated bureaucracy.

It is probable that this deal concerned some of the ENFC flats—an astonishing example of how the "barrel of herrings" market was then booming.

The group also continued to buy residential property for investment, notably in the case of the £5m purchase of flats from Central & District in early 1973, financed by Keyneser ULL Bank. More surprisingly, a subsidiary of Metropolitan moved down market into the dilapidated tenanted houses of Islington.

It bought houses in Stonefield Street, the scene of a running battle between tenants and landlords. The tenants tried to induce tenants to leave to exploit the rise in value when vacant possession was obtained. Yet tenants, once again, were not aware that Stern was involved.

By this time, however, the group's commercial property activities had long since overtaken the residential side. At the end of the first year's operations Metropolitan had a development programme that took in 2.5 million sq ft of office commercial and industrial space. The total cost was estimated at £50m.

The next year's activity was even more spectacular. Developments, often undertaken jointly with young property men for whom Stern's backing provided a useful pedigree, were being completed at the rate of one every four weeks. A further surplus of £11.3m was thrown up on the portfolio which consisted 60 per cent of office commercial and industrial property.

The attributable pre-tax asset value of Metropolitan alone had jumped to nearly £35m and the property group was expanding in France, Belgium and Denmark. The value of the development programme had doubled to £100m—a phenomenal figure for a private group.

Financing a development programme of this size was no mean task. What Stern aimed to do was to retain office and shop development programmes and sell off completed industrial developments to create earnings with which to service borrowing costs on the loans. This philosophy is sound, just as long as the will to buy is strong.

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### Business Diary: Exit Sir Joseph ● A vote to note

Joseph Lockwood's decision, announced at yesterday's EMI shareholders' meeting, to resign his directorship in November, latest in a series of such resignations from the heavyweights of the industry.

In May, the doxyrny yuonede Brookes, chairman, Guest, Keen & Nettles, announced at the end of the year that he would be stepping over to Barrie Heath, a former director of that firm but a director of Pilkington Brothers.

Joseph, who is 70, is over after 20 years as chairman of the company, which he became managing director in 1952. Sir Joseph will be succeeded as a member of the board by Sir Joseph Powell.



Kingdom and a member of the management board. He is now a director of Thames Television and a non-executive director of the Dunlop parent company, Dunlop Holdings Limited.

Dr Powell, an electronics engineer, shares with Sir Joseph a strong interest in research. Sir Joseph was a director of the National Research Development Council for 16 years, while Powell is a member of the court of the Cranfield Institute of Technology and a member of the Royal Institution of Great Britain.

the motor and engineering industries have much stomach for, although this might change if there were now to be a longish stretch of peace at Cowley.

Meanwhile, British Leyland has won a notable "test case" in support of its view that it is entitled to withdraw recognition and facilities from shop stewards whom it believes to be abusing their position. The unions cannot be expected to take this lying down, but since it is the company and not the union that holds the ballot, then the union no less than the management has to be sure it has full support on the shop floor before making threatening noises.

The unions, in this case the Transport and General Workers, have a long-standing policy of delegating as much as possible to shop stewards, and therefore are honour bound to come to their support, even in cases where a union is almost as fed up as the employer.

out Cloth Cap and After, his account of the variety and purposes of trade unionism.

The chair, named after Lord Plowden, chairman of the governing body and council of the school, has been established with the backing of Tube Investments, of which Lord Plowden is chairman, together with Unilever, Taylor Woodrow, Shell, Imperial Group, ICI and Bechem Group. It has been funded for seven years, after which time the school might be able to support it.

Macbeath writes, and will teach, not only with the experience of a labour journalist but also with that of a union official. He was chairman of the Federated House, Chapel of Trade Union at The Times, and chairman of the Central London branch of the National Union of Journalists in 1973-74.

Before becoming The Times's Labour Editor, Macbeath was roving sort of chap, having been Latin America Correspondent and chief of bureau, New York. While continuing to contribute to Business News, he left the paper to join Inbucan/AIC, management consultants.

Industrial relations can be awfully heavy going for students and for readers, and they're often given little help over the fences by some of its practitioners. Macbeath's sprightly prose is a welcome exception, and if his style comes over half as well in the lecture room as it does in print, then the London students are in for some enjoyment as well as instruction.

Junk City, a large emporium selling just that, recently moved shop from Chelsea to the Buckingham Palace Road, being so near the Palace, however they were obliged to change their name to Antique City before they could have the premises.

Macbeath, who is 45, was until last year Labour Editor of The Times, and is already at work on three more books, one on shop stewards, another on participation and "a sort of biography". Allen & Unwin have just brought

# GROVEWOOD SECURITIES LIMITED

POINTS FROM THE STATEMENT OF THE CHAIRMAN, MR. JOHN DANNY

ASSETS	
The following table gives a clear analysis of our investments at 31st December 1973:	
Property	At book value
Investment	£m
Property Group	1.3 (10%)
Industrial & Commercial Businesses	5.8 (47%)
Minority Shareholdings	4.5 (35%)
Unquoted	2.1 (17%)
Quoted	3.4 (28%)
<b>Total</b>	<b>11.6 (100%)</b>

## EXPANSION

The pre-tax profit of £200,000 in 1974 has grown to £2,500,000 in 1973 and total profits during the 10 years exceeds £3,600,000. If this is related to all the ordinary capital that the Company has ever had—a mere £160,880 (and £83,750 of that not until 18th April, 1973)—it might be assumed without knowledge of the facts that such a phenomenal profit performance could only have resulted from highly successful speculation. Paradoxically, the contrary is true. We have never speculated. We have never embarked upon expansion simply in order to get bigger. We specialise in acquiring shareholdings in first-class businesses where there is outstandingly able management. It is necessary that they should have made sensible plans for ultimate success and be the kind of people we feel we can work with in a happy atmosphere. As members of the Group the managements of these carefully selected companies are given our financial backing to support well-considered expansion in their own field. In this way an investment portfolio of rare excellence has been created.

## PROSPECTS

The 1974 scene of shortages of materials and ever accelerating costs, in the context of restricted power to increase selling prices, presents a challenge to management and demands greater efficiency, new ideas and greater qualities have been conspicuously present in our Group and I am confident that we will find answers to the problems which are to be faced. As regards expansion, several attractive propositions are under consideration and negotiations are in progress. We will not accept a situation where we are not in a position to expand our business.

Copies of Report are available from 45 Chiswick Road, Uxbridge, Middlesex.

PROPERTY INVESTMENT  
MOTOR RACING CIRCUITS TELEVISION ELECTRICAL & HOUSEHOLD GOODS  
CHEMICALS & ENGINEERING

FINANCIAL NEWS

Morgan Crucible tops £1m with opening push

By Fred Wilson
The first quarter results of Morgan Crucible are right in line with market expectations.

the energy crisis virtually unscathed for it was able to secure process industry status for most of its factories.

Mr H. J. Matthey, the chairman, comments that sales to the energy crisis were 65 per cent.

Inquiry likely on share dealings in KCA Drilling

A stock exchange inquiry into share dealings in KCA Drilling, immediately before yesterday's £2.95m bid by Berry Wiggins, looks certain.

every five KCA, worth 98½p a share, is not agreed.

KCA's directors said last night that they cannot see that the interests of shareholders will be served by Berry Wiggins acquiring control.

Haslemere off the boil

Having achieved a record pre-tax profit of £1.76m a year ago, Haslemere Estates has managed only £1.04m for the past year.

Net rental revenue is up £1m to £4.12m, while property trading brought in £95,000 more at £1.58m.

A valuation of the investment portfolio gave a figure of £89.5m, while the stock of properties held by trading subsidiaries was £4.5m at March 31.

High interest rates curb Lombard in first half

The growth of Lombard North Central, which became a subsidiary of National Westminster Bank in 1970, has received a setback.

The board say that with the uncertain economic and political climate the future is difficult to forecast.

Alida profit more than doubled

The good year in prospect for Alida Packaging at the last annual meeting has resulted in a more-than-doubled pre-tax profit of £97,000, against £44,000.

H Samuel jumps 56pc to peak

Growth continues apace at the H. Samuel "close company" of jewellers and silversmiths.

The result confirms the statement by the board at January 2, that the interim improvement had been maintained.

Triefus gives 1-for-4 scrip

Not only will shareholders of Triefus, the London-based industrial diamonds firm, be receiving a dividend up from 4.18p to 4.6p, but also a one-for-four scrip.

Newman recovery

Following a setback in 1972 when taxable profits fell away to £21,000, Newman Industries have recovered to £424,000 in 1973.

Plysu gives 1 for one

In the year to March 31 Plysu, makers of plastic containers and domestic wares, pushed turnover and profits to peak levels.

expanded and there is every indication that demand will continue to grow.

Buckleys Brewery

For the year to March 30 taxable profits of Buckleys Brewery, the Carmarthen-based group, were £478,000 against £457,000 and the total dividend 1.23p against 1.18p.

Wormalds shine

Exceptionally good blanket sales pushed taxable profits of Wormalds, Walker & Atkinson the woollen textile manufacturer from £171,000 to a peak of £258,000 and turnover from £5.1m to £5.8m.

Castings slip

A dip in pre-tax profits of Castings from £119,000 to £114,000 for the first six months, was followed by a larger one from £204,000 to £190,000 in the second to leave this firm of malleable ironfounders down from a peak of £323,000 to £304,000 for 1973-74.

'Times' Veneer

Although the dividend for 1973 is down a little from 0.78p adjusted for scrip, to 0.75p, shareholders of 'The Times' Veneer are to receive a one-for-three scrip issue.

Hill Samuel Group

Hill Samuel Group's new financial year has started "reasonably well", Sir Kenneth Keith says in his annual statement.

and to compensate for lack of activity due to market conditions in any one of the sectors in which we operate.

Strong year at B'ham Mint

At the half-year stage profits of Birmingham Mint soared from £78,000 to £350,000—considerably higher than the £249,000 achieved for the whole of 1972-73.

Uniflex Furniture

On the back of an increase in turnover from £1.79m to £3.82m, pre-tax profits for 1973-74 of the Uniflex Furniture group have improved from £121,000 to £207,000.

B. S. & W. Whiteley

On turnover up from £2.5m to £3.2m, taxable profits of the B. S. & W. Whiteley group have risen from £404,500 to a record £607,000.

Mining

Brinco sells its 57pc stake in Churchill Falls

Final agreements have been signed for the purchase by the Newfoundland government of Brinco's 57 per cent interest in the Churchill Falls (Labrador) Corporation.

Brinco has agreed to make an offer to all of its shareholders to purchase their shares at £C1.07 a share, the same price that the Newfoundland government proposed to pay for the 24.3 million outstanding Brinco shares under legislation introduced when negotiations broke down in early March.

Brinco said its offer to shareholders would be made within 90 days of enactment of the legislation in the Newfoundland Parliament and the approval of shareholders.

Rio Tinto-Zinc, Bethlehem Steel and Marubeni of Japan, whose combined holdings of 13.1 million Brinco shares amount to 57 per cent of the total outstanding, have advised Brinco that they will vote in favour of the agreements.

Eurobond prices (midday indicators)

Table with columns for currency, bond type, and price. Includes entries for American, British, and other Eurobonds.

Rising costs bring about Barker & Dobson reverse

A decline in full-time profit is shown by Barker & Dobson from £2.84m to £1.36m pre-tax, including sale of surplus properties of £383,000 against £1.05m.

Important raw materials such as sugar, glucose and cocoa-butter showed major cost increases while shortages of packaging materials led to both increases in costs and in the shorter wait to loss of production.

Generally, retailing showed an increase of 43 per cent but wholesale profits remained almost unchanged.

For the current year, it is expected that VAT has meant slow start. A new range of products however should stimulate growth of turnover and steady improved margins.

Briefly

BARCLAYS BANK INT. Pre-tax profits in half year up from £19.5m to £28.5m and attributable from £15.6m to £17.6m.

WHITE PASS AND YUKON. Company proposes to acquire control of Pacific Western Airline with cash take-over bid of 1.4 million common shares.

BANK AMERICA CORPORATION. For three months to March 31 consolidated income before securities transactions was more than \$55m, or 50 cents per share, an increase of 15.9 per cent over same 1973 period.

CRAIG & ROSE. Pre-tax profit for 1973, £219,000 (£162,000); total dividend, 24.25 (23.1p).

ALLIED PLANT GROUP. Shareholders of Reynolds Excavations have been notified of group's name change to Allied Plant Group agreed at AGM on April 25 and now approved by Secretary of State.

E. E. Jeavons jumps to record £608,000. Thanks to a large extent to b increases in metal price-contingency reserves, profits of the E. E. Jeavons civil engineering and manufacturing group are a record £608,000 against £429,000.

FIREBALL-DARJEELING. Fireball Ltd has acquired 100,000 Darjeeling Hides shares at £1.50 per share.

The board is transferred £130,000 from profits to a metal price-contingency reserve to allow for a possible future rise in the metal market.



The Times Awards for the best advertisement of a company's results to appear in 1974

PANEL OF JUDGES

The Times is pleased to announce that the following members of the business community have kindly agreed to act as judges of the entries for The Times Awards.

- Chairman: Lord Shawcross, Chairman of the Panel on Takeovers and Mergers.
Members: Michael Belmont, Cazenove and Company; Anthony Everett, Binder Hamlyn and Company; Edgar Palamountain, The M & G Group; Sir Paul Reilly, Director of The Design Centre; Hugh Stephenson, Editor of The Times Business News.

Each member of this panel has been chosen for his knowledge of a particular discipline which relates to this specialized form of communication. Perhaps the most striking change in financial advertising in recent years has been the increasing clarity with which a company's results are presented. However, much remains to be done and it is to

encourage further progress in this important field that The Times has decided to sponsor a number of awards for the best example of the advertising of a company's results to appear in 1974.

The conditions of entry are set out below and companies are invited to send their entry at any time during this year.

Conditions of Entry

All entries are free but must have appeared in the pages of The Times Business News during 1974. The following are the categories in which awards will be made:
1 Colour. All sizes.
2 Black and white. Half page or larger, or equivalent.
3 Black and white. Less than half page or equivalent.
First, second and third prizes will be awarded in each category.
Entries will be accepted throughout the twelve month period 1 January - 31 December 1974 and

should take the form of art pulls mounted on board, with a clear indication of the category in which they are to be judged. They should be sent to:
Michael Mander, Advertisement and Marketing Director, The Times Awards, The Times, Printing House Square, London EC4P 4DE.
Presentation of the awards will be made at a dinner given by The Times at the conclusion of the competition.

Wall Street

New York, June 7.—The New York stock market gained strongly today on hopes for an interest rate decline, but trading was only moderate.

The Dow Jones Industrial average climbed 15.17 points to 845.25. Advancing issues outnumbered decliners by about 1,000 to 300.

Cocoa's late rally

New York, June 6.—COCOA futures rallied sharply today, pushing the price to a peak of 0.90 cents up on the day, with the July futures up 0.01 cents to 0.89 cents. Volume was 104 lots. The late rally speculative buying which set off a number of shorts in the market.

Table of stock market data including company names, prices, and changes. Includes entries for Allied Chem, Am. Airlines, Am. Standard, etc.

Table of Eurobond prices and other financial indicators. Includes columns for currency, bond type, and price. Includes entries for American, British, and other Eurobonds.

MARKET REPORTS

Old shares sag after strong start

Improvement in stock over the past week was yesterday by a reminder of the Governor of the Bank and that scope for functions in United Kingdom interest rates was...

Commodities

Base metals lose ground

Base metals reacted from Wednesday's higher levels and all were lower at the close. This was after prices had been steady to firm in pre-market dealings...

Foreign Exchange Dollar easier in nervous trading

The United States dollar closed easier against most European currencies in nervous foreign exchange trading yesterday. Rumours of some market quarters earlier this week that some form of limited currency realignment was imminent...

Spot Position of Sterling

Table with columns: Market rates, Market rate, Sterling, etc. showing various exchange rates.

against the mark at the close from 2.4930-50 overnight. The series of international monetary meetings began yesterday with the Luxembourg talks between the EEC finance ministers...

Forward Levels

Table with columns: Forward Levels, 1 Month, 3 Months, etc. showing forward exchange rates.

Latest dividends

Table with columns: Company, Dividend, etc. listing dividends for various companies.

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Authorized Units, Insurance & Offshore Funds

Table with columns: Unit Name, Bid, Offer, etc. listing authorized units and funds.

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COMPANY MEETING

COMPAGNIE FINANCIERE DE SUEZ

The Annual General Meeting of Compagnie Financière de Suez was held in Paris on May 28, and was followed by an Extraordinary General Meeting. The following is a translation of the statements made by the Chairman, Monsieur Michel Caplain, at the Annual General Meeting...

ed shortage

discount houses yesterday a marked shortage alleviated only by large-scale borrowing from the Bank of England. The authorities bought a amount of Treasury bills from the houses, and moderate sums to three weeks in the money market...

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Table with columns: Bond Name, Yield, etc. listing various bonds and their yields.

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Issues

Table with columns: Issue Name, Date, etc. listing various issues and their dates.

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Bank Base Rates

Table with columns: Bank Name, Rate, etc. listing bank base rates.

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# an Bailey and June Field talk to some prominent dealers in the London area

## ry much a family affair

legant galleries of Partridge & Co at 16 New Bond Street have been the home of the firm since 1943. The firm was formed 80 years ago by Frank Partridge, the present chairman's grandfather and youngest of 11 children, he began dealing in furniture and porcelain from a gallery in King Street, financed to the £1,000 by an elder brother.

John Partridge, the present chairman, took over when he was aged 28 on the death of his father, Claude, 17 years ago. The company is one of the last firms of international art-dealers to remain private. All shares are held by the family—in Partridge's words "art dealing is very much a family affair".

His galleries are maintained to a high standard. They were built in the 1890s for Colnaghi's, and their quiet dignity matches the voice of the chairman, who has the careful diction of a man precise about his knowledge and his judgment. Certainly the galleries do not reflect the pressures on a man who retains responsibility for the company's buying—every third week in Paris, every third month in America and, between times, visits to the buying centres of the world.

The firm deals primarily in eighteenth-century English and French furniture, although the galleries contain some fine silver and paintings. Internationally, John Partridge says, the market in furniture of the best quality is good and extremely buoyant.

In Britain, the market was much the same until the recent Government took office and then began a period of uncertainty brought about by the promise—or threat—of a wealth tax. John Partridge cannot foresee in this climate of uncertainty that private collectors will wish to continue collecting.

A.B.

## Learning the value of Old Masters

The firm of Thos Agnew & Sons originated with Thomas Agnew who in 1810 joined the art business of Vittore Zanetti, in Manchester, as a carver and gilder. In 1817 young Agnew became a partner. In 1835 Zanetti left the firm, and in the next few years Thomas began to make expeditions to London and opened the firm's first London gallery in Waterloo in the early 1850s. The principal galleries at 43 Old Bond Street were built in 1875 by Sir William Agnew on the site of an old coaching yard.

Sir William began to make the firm's business international and was one of the first London dealers selling in America. As well as in London and Manchester, the firm had galleries in Paris, Berlin and New York but, as travel and communication improved, the founder's great-grandson, Sir Geoffrey Agnew, the present chairman, decided to base all activities on London.

More than half the present business is international. Sir Geoffrey echoes John Partridge's views on the effects on private collections of a

wealth tax, and goes farther in that he believes that a strong home market is essential to London's place as the centre of the art trade. Damage to the home market and the risk to the country's international standing is considerable.

Although the firm has helped to create some of the world's finest collections of Old Masters, Sir Geoffrey has seen an enormous increase in the number of collectors—many people seeking more modest collections. He believes the reputation of the value of good paintings as sound investments has been used by many as an excuse for doing what they really want to do, to possess something of rare value and beauty.

Some merchant banks buy, but few of the investment trusts have collected for investment purposes: they have become dealers themselves or lent capital to existing dealers.

As in most fields, prices are rising too fast and this cannot be good for the market. Some periods and styles are likely to face a drop in value—twentieth-century art which has been very popular in the United



States is likely to fall as are some of the Victorian and Dutch nineteenth-century paintings.

A.B.

## Glass collectors becoming specialists

It is a long way from the rarefied atmosphere of the Bond Street galleries to the cramped shops of Kensington Church Street, but the enthusiasm and the knowledge are the same. Richard Dennis, aged 36, has spent some time buying for an American dealer in France, a year in the London markets of Bermondsey and Portobello Road, five years with Sotheby's, a year in North and South America, and he has traded from his premises at 144 Kensington Church Street for the last seven years. He began with glass, moved into pottery—and now has an international reputation as a dealer in continental glass and nineteenth-century art pottery.

In Richard Dennis's experience it is collecting that matters more than taste: taste is a very personal thing. Specialization seems to be the key word—collectors are becoming more and more specialist, and as a dealer, it is his task to anticipate demand. He is buying now for the future—and he is thankful that once a reputation is established items gravitate towards the

dealer rather than the dealer having to go far afield in search of them. Dennis rarely leaves London if he can avoid doing so.

There are few British collectors of continental glass. Brought to Britain in the days of the grand tours by British noblemen and wealthy merchants, continental glass which comes on to the market is usually quickly sold to European buyers. About 90 per cent goes back to Germany, where the value of the Deutsche mark has

affected the market appreciably. The Japanese have been buying extensively in the markets and in streets like Kensington Church Street. Although buying has eased off since the end of 1973, until then the Japanese could be relied upon—they bought plenty of Doullton pottery, for example.

Dennis is also concerned about high prices. Too fast an inflation of prices often, but not invariably, causes a collapse of the market to a more reasonable level.

A.B.



## Future looks bright

Shrubsole, of Street, London, silver and gold case father, Sydney, retired, started as nearly 60 years old on his own, and firm on West Street, New York. Shrubsole makes about the fact that he does not expect to find a silver and gold case, which is the piece that he is most interested in. He says that if a thing is not to be bought, the trade or not, in his guard

1967-68, when eighteenth-century silver was bought liberally by the ton by people who knew and cared nothing about it. They bought blindly, in the belief that in a year their investment would show a substantial profit. Naturally many people had their fingers burned when they came to resell. Charles Shrubsole points out that now that the silver market has swung upwards again, and looks like being more buoyant than ever, it is even more important for collectors not only to buy the best but to learn something about their acquisitions.

It is the investment factor plus the desire to get rich

quick with a fat profit for little or no effort, that he feels is the biggest change on the antique scene.

According to him the wealth tax mooted by the Government could have appalling effects on prices and quality.

"Suppose a ceiling figure were put upon things for tax purposes. Say items costing over £2,000 would attract tax, then the items below that figure would put on an inflated value, totally unrelated to their worth."

He feels that a good case could be put up to the Government that it would be impossible to administer such a tax as far as antiques are concerned.

J.F.

## Pottery more at home on the table

Robert Allbrook came into his father's pottery and porcelain business in 1961; his mother, over 90, still takes an active interest, and he is in partnership with his wife Mary at their shop in Cromwell Place, London.

The stock is fairly specialized, mostly eighteenth and early nineteenth century English pottery, talking in the Regency but not the Victorian era, and concentrating on tableware rather than figures. Only the odd piece of porcelain is kept. "It just seemed to phase itself out a few years ago", says Robert Allbrook, who has found that the demand for fine pieces of pottery has grown enormously over the past 10 to 15 years.

"People have really begun to take an interest in learning about specified ware. They are realizing that some very fine quality pieces were made in Britain in the eighteenth century."

As is to be expected, investment has reared its ugly head in this field too, but pottery collectors do have what Allbrook refers to as "this thing that pottery sits on a table and is a part of life."

He adds: "It is something that is warm, vital and

alive; it has an unfussy quality, and does not want to be shut away in a museum or glass case."

He feels that this homely approach has kept it freer from the purely commercial gain than other items in the antique trade.

Nevertheless, pottery does have an increasing value, and this is pinpointed by the fact that, in Allbrook's view, it is getting more and more difficult for the dealer to buy really fine pieces. Even so, there are plenty of relatively modest priced pieces for the beginner collector to buy.

In the £15-£30 bracket it is still possible to buy

eighteenth-century English Delftware, that tin-glazed earthenware made in England from the late sixteenth century (closely following Dutch Delft in style, it has a harder body); plates in creamware, that low-fired earthenware containing white Devon clay and ground calcined flints, developed in Staffordshire; and some in the later pearlware, a paler version with lead glaze tinted with cobalt introduced in 1779 by Josiah Wedgwood.

The latest collecting category is commemorative ware. Here again, he warns us about only buying the good quality stuff and getting to know what it is all about.

J.F.

## Garden art for all seasons

Derek Crowther, of Crowthers of Syon Lodge, runs an antique wonderland containing garden sculpture and wrought ironwork. Few antique businesses can be conducted in such august surroundings, for Syon Lodge was built about 1780 to be the dower house to Syon Park, now famous as a garden centre. In 1929 the Duke of Northumberland was persuaded to sell the lodge to Mr Bert Crowther, founder of the business and grandfather of the present owner.

The turnover of garden furnishings has leapt up 100 per cent over the past 10 years, and as in other sectors of antiques, the good pieces are getting harder to find. Derek Crowther does all the buying himself, travelling all over Europe in his quest for the right thing. Once brought back to Britain, quite a bit of it promptly gets snapped up by the Americans, and newcomers in the market, the Japanese.

Quality and age are just as important in garden statuary as in antique furniture. The patina and line of life-size classical stone figures, lead, marble and bronze animals and so on, need to be taken into consideration as much as the warmth and finish of wood.

The world of garden

ornaments and wrought iron differs from that of the indoor furnishing market in that it is not governed by current fashion trends. "The serious buyer just knows that he wants something good and decorative for his garden", Derek Crowther says.

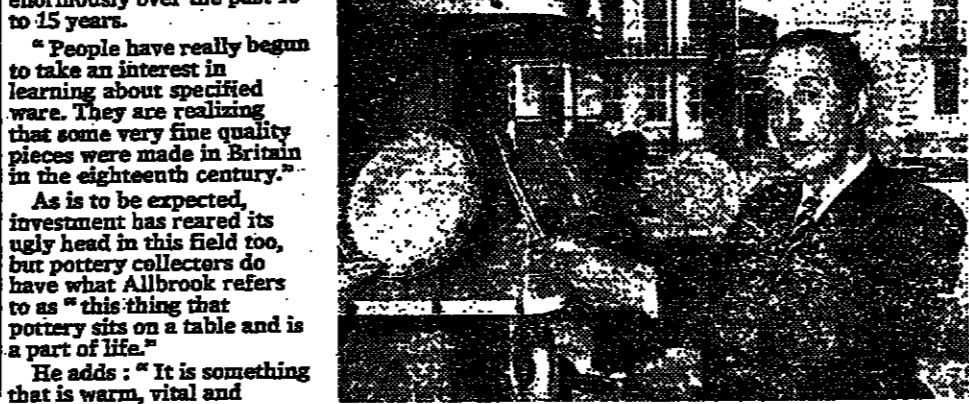
Crowther's catalogue is a remarkable source book of fountains and wall masks, statues, temples, animal figures, vases, finials and sundials and wrought and cast iron entrance gates and railings. He also has a large stock of antique furniture, old doorways, and railings.

The provenance of some of the elegant, classical stat-

uary is impeccable. Three superb quality late seventeenth century figures of children representing spring, winter and water, standing on stone pedestals, were removed from Sedgwick Park, Horsham, Sussex, the former seat of Lord Rotherwick.

My favourites are the lions. A really good stone pair can cost £2,000; if you are lucky, you might get a nineteenth-century pair in bronze or lead for half that figure. To snare these petrified kings of the jungle you need more than a hunter's instinct. You need luck, to be at Syon Park, chessboard in hand, ready to snap them up as they arrive.

J.F.



# SKENAZI

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Vase (tou lou p'ing)  
Northern Sung Dynasty, 11th early 12th century  
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HAMPSTEAD. 2-bed. Victorian terrace, 2 in front garden, 2 in back garden, 3 beds, kitchen, w.c., gas c.h., 1961. 999 sq. ft. lease at £10,000.

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LONDON AND SUBURBAN

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LONDON FLATS

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Women's Appointments also on page 34. SECRETARIAL. LIVE IN N.W. LONDON? Consulting Metallurgical Engineer requires Assistant to run office.

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